The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,274.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
——— including postage	„	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4	0
Repetition	„	2	0
First insertion, each line	„	0	6
Second insertion	„	0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„	0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„	1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MANLEY—March 20th, at Poona, the wife of J. S. E. Manley, Esq., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

GRAVES—March 12th, at Bareilly, the wife of James S. Graves, Esq., of a daughter.

MELVILL—March 11th, at Meean Meer, the wife of Captain Melvill, 19th B. C., of a son.

DEATH.

CONROY—March 14th, at Agra, of apoplexy, Mrs. D. Conroy, the beloved wife of Mr. J. F. Conroy, Customs Department, aged 45 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	9 &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	28th	9th
„ B'hrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	8th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	6th

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P. Commander, J. SAUNDERS, will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	28
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "ASIA," 1,650 tons, 350 H. P., C. BAXTER, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 1st April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin.... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay.. Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 24th March at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		*Up Steamers.*	
Bombay - -Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th, 16th & 26th
Veraval - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd	Dwarka - „	6th, 16th & 26th
Mangarole - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder „	7th, 17th & 27th
Pore Bunder „	4th, 14th & 24th	Mangarole - „	7th, 17th & 27th
Dwarka - „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Veraval - „	8th, 18th, & 28th
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr	9th, 19th, & 29th

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 1st April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 28th March, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	„ 37	5	0	
Third Class	„ 23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND JEDDO.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "LORD CLYDE," as above, on the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage (natives only) apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th March.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R. N. R., Commander, to sail about the 26th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain FOSTER, R. N., will sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

9th March 1866.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE fast sailing British Ship "REGINA," 800 Tons Register, BRADY, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply at the Office of

RUTTONJEE EDULJEE,
Gun Carriage Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	£35	

TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45	„
Second Class	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain HANSCOM, will be despatched about 4th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B S. S. Company (Limited).

THE fast sailing ship "THALATTA," Captain GARDINER, to have quick despatch for Liverpool has superior accommodation for passengers at moderate rates. Apply to Captain GARDINER on board, or to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahaluckshmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CORNEY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Planet*, NATTRASS, Commander, from London, are requested to sign the Average Bond now being circulated, and to take delivery of their Goods at once. Failing their doing so, Captain NATTRASS will be compelled to land the Cargo without further notice, as the Ship is leaking from damage sustained from grounding on the Prongs while entering the Harbour.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Ship *Planet*.

7th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ALLEBY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of Dunedin*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *City of Dunedin*.

Bombay, 15th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CANNANORE," from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain GACHET will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March 1866. Agents Ship *Cannanore*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Merchantman*, MOURILYAN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain MOURILYAN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain MOURILYAN.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Stalwart*, WILSON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

WE have REMOVED THIS DAY our Establishment from No 6, to No. 5, Medow Street.

Bombay, 19th March 1866. ROSSELET & Co.

THE ORIGINAL SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, after a BRILLIANT TOUR of unprecedented success through Calcutta, Madras, and the North West Provinces, will have the honour to commence their FAREWELL CONCERTS in Bombay, at the Grant Road Theatre on or about

APRIL FIRST.

☞ For particulars see future Advertisements.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Corporation, advertised for this afternoon, is POSTPONED to MONDAY next, the 26th instant.

By order,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

19th March 1866.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on the eighth day of February last, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the twelth day of March last—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

By order,
JOHN W. TEASDALE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 13th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, at 1 P. M., on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, for the supply of, up to 200 Hogsheads of Malt Liquor PALE ALE or PORTER, of first quality, for the use of the Troops.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

A. W. LUCAS, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 20th March 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The SIXTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 per Share (making Rs. 1,400 called up) has been made payable at the Offices of the Company on or before the 4th April 1866. If paid between that day and the 11th, Interest will be charged at 9 per cent.

At 18 per cent. if not paid before the 18th.
At 24 per cent. ditto ditto 25th.

The Report has been addressed to all Shareholders, and if not received can be had on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY & KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Registered Office on FRIDAY the 6th April next, at 2 P. M., when at the requisition of certain Shareholders the following Proposition will be submitted:—

1. That Clauses 49 and 50 should be amended by inserting that instead of a Shareholder holding 50 Shares to qualify him to be a Director, a Shareholder holding 20 Shares will be eligible to the Office of Director, provided that the same number of Shares have been registered in the Register of Shareholders for three weeks instead of three months.

The Meeting will then be continued and the following Propositions submitted by the Directory:—

1. That the affairs of the Association be voluntarily wound up.
2. That two Liquidators be appointed and remuneration fixed.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 31st March 1866 at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen, and further particulars known, by personal application at the Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 14th March 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M.

1st. To examine the Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865, already audited.

2nd. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election; and also to elect one new Director and Auditors for the current year.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th March 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machbivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 4,25 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed by private sale.

J. M. DUFF,
Acting Magte. and Prest. M. Committee.

THE OFFICE of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) has been THIS DAY REMOVED to the ELPHINSTONE BUILDINGS, opposite Messrs Forbes & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—CONSECRATION OF THE TOWER OF SILENCE AT GUNDAVIE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of Parsees and others attending the above Ceremony, the Down Train leaving Bombay at 6-0 A. M., and the Up Train leaving Ahmedabad at 6-0 A. M. on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th March, will call at Umulsar Station to set down and take up First and Second Class Passengers only.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th March 1866.

E. I. PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares on which only Rs. 1,050 have been paid, and which are liable to the further Call of Rs. 150, will be FORFEITED, if this sum with interest at 18 per cent. per annum be not paid before the 24th inst. The Report of the Company is printed, and can be had on application if not received.

By order,
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

16th March 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.—ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against this Company are requested to send them in to the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st instant, failing which the Company will be wound up without reference to their Claims.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICES of the above Company have been REMOVED to No. 2, Forbes Street.

It is requested that, for the present, all Communications be addressed to the Directors of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

For the Board of Directors,
R. L. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the advisability of altering Clause 10 of the Articles of Association, viz., the qualification of a Director be reduced from 3 Shares to 2 Shares.

EWART, LATHAM & Co, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

"6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority or consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received a stock of Gentleman and Ladys' walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

WHEEL TAX—FIRST QUARTER.—Whereas many persons to whom Schedules have been sent under Section 44 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865 have neglected to fill in and return the same, the Municipal Commissioner gives Notice that he intends taking action against defaulters in the Police Court, where they are liable under Sections 176 and 177 of the Indian Penal Code.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st March 1866.

NOTICE.—MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.—FIRST QUARTER'S PAYMENT.—The Municipal Commissioner reminds the Public that the first Quarterly Instalment will shorly be demanded.

The Receivers have been instructed in all cases to ask for the amount due, when presenting the Bill, and never to call twice for the amount due.

Ratepayers are reminded that an Extra Fee is leviable should it become necessary to issue a notice of demand.

Ratepayers are also informed that the punctual payment of the Rates is absolutely necessary, and that the Commissioner must adhere to the strict letter of the law, and will enforce the provisions of the law with regard to recovery by distraint, no matter what the position of a defaulter may be.

Payment to the Receiver presenting the Bill is obviously the simple and convenient course for all parties.

The Rates to be collected are as follows:—

House Rate payable by the owner 6 per cent. on annual valuation.

Lighting rate payable by occupier. (Except when building is let in portions, when owner is liable.)

Police Rate Do. Do. 3 per cent. do.

Water Rate by the occupiers.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st March 1866.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, at noon on MONDAY next, the 26th instant, from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta of about seventy Tons of AMANDIVE COIR, be the same more or less, which will be ready for shipment about the end of the current month.

2nd. The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd. The Coir will be placed on board in bundles, which must be preserved entire and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order and condition, according to weight.

4th. The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed, and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of Lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the Collector of South Canara may require of him.

5th. The Freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir, in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Offig. Supt. of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 21st March 1866.

NOTICES

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculiah Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street)—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS will be received up to the 29th instant for the CONSTRUCTION of a CANAL and LOCK GATES on the property of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

Plans, Specifications, &c., can be seen between the hours of 10 and 4 daily at the Office, No. 41, Mount Road, Gorupdevey.

H. BROOKE, General Manager.

21st March 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL.—Ladies' and Girls' Black Cashmere Boots, Morocco Shoes and Slippers. Gents' Plain and Patent Leather Boots.

N. B.—In Stock, Silver'd Glass Plates, 22 by 16, 24 by 18, 48 by 24, and 50 by 26 inches.

Every requisite for Engineers and Architects.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

23, Apollo Street, 15th March 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS.—Fresh supply received from Crosse and Blackwell:—Hams, Cheeses, Salted Salmon, and Herrings in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon, Game and Pork Pies, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Jams, Jellies, Sauces, Biscuits, and other Stores.

15th March 1866. S. D'ESPERANCE.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE ... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. The first number appeared on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will commence, on and after THURSDAY the 22nd instant, to ply STEAM FERRIES across the Harbour daily, stopping at the following Bunders:—

Panwell Ferry.	*Nagotna Ferry.*
From Boree Bunder	From Boree Bunder.
To Oorunir.	To Karunja.
„ Oolwa.	„ Rewas.
	„ Dhurumtur.

The Steamers will leave Boree Bunder every afternoon at 5 P. M. and return the following morning, leaving Oolwa and Karunja at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th March 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at No. 2, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY the 27th March 1866.

1st.—For the election of Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co, who have dissolved partnership.

2nd.—For the election of three Directors.

R. L. TAYLOR,
C. C. PENNEY,
ગેલાભાઈ પદમશી,
i e GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY,
શીવજી વેલજી,
i e SEWJEE WELLJEE,
Directors of the M. L. & R. Co. (Limited).

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX "MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED TO BE LANDED EX "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"—SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson of London.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY established myself as a GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, carrying on business under the firm and style of E. DE CREPELENE & Co.

I have also authorized MR. G. W. LEWIS to sign the firm by procuration.

E. DE CREPELENE.

Bombay, 21st March 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The EIGHTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 per Share (making Rs. 1,800 per Share called up) fell due on 15th, Interest will be charged from that day

At 9 per cent. per annum if the Call be paid before the 26th instant.

At 18 per cent. per annum if the call be not paid before the 4th April.

At 24 per cent. per annum if the Call be not paid before the 11th April.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,

Bombay, 19th March 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

MADRAS STEAM SAW MILLS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SAWN TEAK WOOD.—This Company is prepared to deliver F. O. B, at Beypore, Malabar Teak Wood, well seasoned and of the very best description, sawn to order, at prices varying according to size and quantity from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-12 per cubic foot. For further particulars apply to

DYMES & Co., Agents, Madras.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Bank will be held at its Office, No. 3 Hornby Row, on FRIDAY the 23rd March 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1865.

2nd. To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Bank.

3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Bank being adopted, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.

East India Bank, 9th March 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Offices of the Auctioneers, by order of the Liquidators, on MONDAY the 16th day of April 1866, at noon, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, all those desirable COFFEE ESTATES, situated at Wynaad, Malabar, lately belonging to the firm of LECKIE & Co., in the following Lots:—

LOT 1.—All that very valuable Estate called THE "CULLOOR" ESTATE, situate about 2½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut (and connected therewith by a good road), comprising about 300 acres more or less of Coffee in full bearing, with a large and very rich tract of Forest and Grazing Lands of some 1,000 to 1,500 acres.

The Estate is well furnished with permanent buildings and the most approved machinery for curing crop, driven by water power.

The habit of the Plant on this estate is most luxuriant, and its bearing capacity of the highest order.

The crops from this estate may be estimated at 10 cwt. per acre.

LOT 2.—THE "ANNETTE" ESTATE, is adjacent to the Culloor, and comprises about 150 acres in full bearing, and is furnished with a substantial bungalow and temporary buildings and machinery.

LOT 3.—THE "CHARLOTTE" ESTATE, is a young and very promising estate, cut out of the Honnooth Jungles, is distant about 4½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut, and is connected therewith by a good road. The cultivated portion comprises about 150 acres, about half of which is in full bearing, and the estate possesses excellent permanent buildings. Large and most valuable Jungle lands, estimated at some 2,000 acres, belong to this property.

LOT 4.—THE "ADELAIDE" ESTATE, situate near Culputty, and comprising about 180 acres of coffee in full bearing, and sundry swamps (the contents of which are most valuable as manure) with some grazing land. This estate is well furnished with permanent buildings of all kinds of the best description, and is amply supplied with the best machinery and working plant. It is opened on the most productive description of soil in the Wynaad, and is in all points second to no estate yet opened in the district.

The first planting was done in 1857 and the last in 1859, so that it is now acquiring its fullest bearing capacity.

The crop of 1863-64 was 110 tons and the crop now on the trees is estimated at 120 tons.

LOT 5.—THE "FIELD" ESTATE, also situate near Culputty and comprising about 150 acres of coffee in the most luxuriant and promising state of growth, and in full bearing for 1866, is well supplied with permanent buildings, machinery and working plant, is well roaded, and otherwise well laid out. The estate is formed on the same description of soil as the Adelaide, has been well managed, and will become a very productive property. There is a fine Jungle of about 250 to 300 acres attached to this property.

LOT 6.—THE "WALLACE" ESTATE, adjoining the Field Estate, opened in 1859, comprising about 100 acres of coffee in full bearing and a large stretch of about 400 acres of superior Jungle Forest and Bamboo and Grazing lands. It is well roaded, and well laid out, and possesses a first class bungalow and other permanent buildings and (in conjunction with the Field Estate) the most approved machinery and buildings for curing crop.

LOT 7.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Muddikah Mullil," good forest land in the vicinity of the Adelaide Estate.

LOT 8.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Pallakoonda," situate near the foot of the Tambercherry Pass.

To view the property apply to JAMES BOOSEY, Esq., Adelaide Estate, Calicut, and for further information and particulars and condition of Sale, apply to the Auctioneers, Bombay, Messrs. KELLY, HORE, MANISTY & LANGLEY, Solicitors, Bombay; Messrs. BAINBRIDGE, BYARD, GAIR & Co., Madras; Messrs. SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee.

Dated 15th March 1866.

ALSO, TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, immediately after the sale of the COFFEE ESTATES, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), and in the following Lots:—

LOT 1.—PLANTATION HOUSE, CALICUT.—Situate 3 miles from Calicut, in a compound of about 3 acres planted with fine large mango trees of the best sort, with a good sized terraced garden, with 2 wells, a tank, and a small bungalow in it, stable, coach house, harness room, cow and bullock stalls, piggeries, sheep pens, fowl-house, poultry yard, &c.—all pucka built and tile roofed.

The house is upper storied and double winged, and nearly surrounded with spacious verandahs, both above and below. It faces the west, and contains large drawing room and dining room, 10 bedrooms, some with dressing rooms, all with bath rooms, 4 lower rooms used as offices, and several other rooms on the ground floor, suited for storerooms, besides kitchens and servants' offices.

At the back of the house are situated the Coffee works, consisting of a very strong and pucka built engine house, tile roofed, with a 12 horse steam engine in perfect order, driving 2 sets of peelers, and 2 sets of winnowers and sizers, connectedly or not, which will peel and size 15 tons of Coffee per day. Also, a first rate 12 feet iron Screw Cutting Lathe, with cutters and tools complete, and a circular Saw Table, with a set of saws and spindle complete, loose and duplicate Machinery of all kinds. Spare sizer machines, and spare sheets of zinc and copper for sizing, 2 blacksmith's forges with English double blast bellows, and all necessary tools for making iron work for Estate use.

Close to the engine house is a garbling shed, 108 feet by 72 feet, chunam floor, and adjoining this shed are 2 large storing and packing sheds, together 145 feet by 24 feet, asphalte floors. In these sheds there are 18 bins for receiving Coffee from the sizers. Next to these is another packing and hooping shed 74 feet by 25 feet. All these sheds are built on stone pillars, and roofed with corrugated iron, fastened upon the most lasting and solid wood work throughout. There are also Coffee stores floored with asphalte, and roofed with corrugated iron, four feet walls from the ground, and railings up to the roof, one 47¾ feet by 16¾ feet, and one 27¾ by 18¾ feet; and a third store, built of stone and wood, about 100 feet long and 16 feet wide, with other sheds for storing Coffee. There are five large drying Terraces, containing about 40,000 superficial square feet, all chunamed with the best chunam.

The whole surrounded by a stone wall eight feet high, with good lock-up gates.

And also, will be included in the sale of this lot, one of Tuxford's Traction Engines, with 2 tanks, tender, and 3 large cars, all in good order, cost £2,500, and lately refitted with new and powerful cylinders.

LOT 2.—"CULLOOR" COTTAGE.—Situate in a large compound close by, five large rooms in a line, with first-rate verandahs, 2 sitting and 3 bed rooms, with bath rooms, store, pantry, and cook-rooms, detached coach house and stable, a good well—all pucka built.

LOT 3.—KURRACHEE ESTATE.—A plot of land held on a long lease from Government, close to the Railway, about 9,000 square yards with a pucka built godown 100 feet by 30, and a room over it 30 by 30.

To view the property at Calicut apply to T. F. PUNNETT, Esq., on the Estates, and to view that at Kurrachee, to Messrs. THOMAS LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee; and for further information and particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, Bombay, Messrs. KELLY, HORE, MANISTY, & LANGLEY, Solicitors, Bombay; Messrs. BAINBRIDGE, BYARD, GAIR & Co., Madras; Messrs. SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., Calcutta; and Messrs. LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee.

NOTICES.

ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Fifty-five Rupees per Share, will be payable to Registered Shareholders at the Office of the undersigned, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, on and after Second of April next.

LAWRENCE ROBERTSON, Liquidator.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

GIRGAUM COACH WORKS.—MESSRS. JAMES MONCRIEFF AND THOMAS CAMPBELL, having succeeded to the business of Messrs. Collett & Co., as Coach Builders in all its Branches, most respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage and support so liberally bestowed upon them, assuring those who may favour them with their support that every care and attention shall be paid to all orders entrusted to them. The business will be conducted upon the same principle as that adopted by their predecessors.

Girgaum Road, 8th March 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depot there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

EUROPEAN CONFECTIONARY.—Messrs. S. SPADA & Co. have the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that they have secured commodious Premises at No. 11, Meadow Street, and intend opening on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, an Establishment for the Sale of first class Confectionery, Ice Creams, Liqueurs, &c. The Cake and Pudding, Tarts, Tees, &c., will be made in the best Parisian style by a French Artist.

Order for Families, Clubs, and Messes will receive prompt attention. A trial is respectfully requested, as this Establishment will be conducted on a different principle to any hitherto opened in Bombay.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honour to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Commission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—Kashmeer Shawls, Woven, Needle, and Braid-worked Kashmeer Thread Chudders of Rampoor pattern Shawl. Articles of all sorts.

Contracts taken for Silk Sashes, Silk or Pushmeena Turbans, Silk or Pushmeena Kummurbunds for the use of Regiments.

☞ Priced lists forwarded on application.

Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, General Agents, beg the special attention of those who may favour them with their custom, to their splendid assortment of CHUDDERS of finest colours, large, at Rs. 37 (of double thread), and Rs. 33 single thread, (the former specially recommended), manufactured and dyed under their special superintendence of the best material and free from those blemishes of black thread and stripeness that so frequently disfigure the inferior Rampoor Shawls sent in quantities from Loodiana and other places to Bombay.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL,
General Agents.

Umritsur, 5th March 1866.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th and 31st instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
JOHN SKINNER, Agent.
For the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited),
J. W. H. ILBERY, Manager.
For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East,
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited),
A. THOMSON, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
JAMES HOSSACK, Manager.
For the Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,
R. H. BAKER, Sub-Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
For the East India Bank,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.
For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited),
SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
For the Bombay City Bank (Limited),
D. McCULLOCH, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
For the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited),
P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.,	WATTS PHILLIPS,
J. F. SMITH,	JAMES GRANT, &c., &c.,
PIERCE EGAN,	MISS BRADDON,
PERCY B. ST. JOHN,	MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
HENRY J. BYRON,	MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c.

and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c., Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

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WANTED.

CASHIER WANTED for a G. I. P. Railway Contract. Apply to C. B. KER, Esq., Boorhanpoor, enclosing Testimonials.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, qualified to take charge of Machinery and to act as Manager of Works either in Bombay or up country, is desirous of an engagement. Certificates of character and professional ability can be produced. Apply to "M. W.," Office of this Paper.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 15.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India*. Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 12.

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan.* 6.

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan.* 24.

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan.* 13.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December* 30.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 29.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette*. The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished. *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONARY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. Also a lot of GLASS WARE, a DINNER SERVICE, and a BEDROOM SET. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES *ex* "JEANIE OSWALD."—These Horses will be sold at 2 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY next, the 24th, at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company's premises, Byculla, without reserve.

COTTAGE PIANO FOR SALE.—A brand-new PIANO, with all the latest improvements, just arrived from England, cost Sixty Pounds, and will be sold at a reduction. Apply to

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, Dubashes,
Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.

21st March 1866.

HORSES.—A Consignment of 48 selected Australian HORSES, ex *Jeanie Oswald*, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M., by order of Messrs BLACKWELL & Co., on account and risk of the concerned.

The Horses can now be seen at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company's Establishment, Byculla, where Catalogues can be obtained.

The attention of amateurs is called to the following lots:—

No. 6 Bay horse, 6 years, a very fine hack.
„ 10 Chesnut horse, 5 years, a very fine saddle horse.
„ 18 Black colt, 4 years, racing points and blood.
„ 25 Brown horse, 5 years, broken to saddle, a splendid mover.
„ 30 and 31 Dark Grey mares, a splendid match.
„ 40 Grey mare, 4 years, by Waverly! broken to saddle.
„ 41 Bay mare, 5 years, nearly thoroughbred, broken to saddle, a splendid hack.
„ 46 Bay horse, 6 years, a fine saddle horse, up to any weight.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 11/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s 1¾d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100⅛
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99¼
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ..	98¾
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ..	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	214

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	4,000 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	90 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	140 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	... ..	Frere Land Co. ..	470 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	950 per share.
——	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	250 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	2,150 per share.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	.. ..	..Rs. 90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	.. ..	.. " 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	.. ..	} " 88¾
" " " " " 1842-43	.. ..	
" " " " " 1854-55	.. ..	
Five per cent Co's Rs. Loan 1856-57	.. ..	.. " 102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	.. ..	.. " 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.	.. .. ..	.. " 108

PRICE CURRENT, 19th March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May).. .. .. .. "	455 to 460
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New).. .. .. "	465 to 470
Surat and Broach (New).. .. .. .. "	460 to 465
Porebunder (New).. .. .. "	435 to 440
Veeraval (New) .. .. "	435 to 440
Khandeish (New) .. .. "	440 to 445
Dharwar (now ready) .. .. "	490 to 495
Hinghunghaut (New) .. .. "	470 to 475

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 22.

Buckle, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Beaver, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 22.

Pelly, Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals S. M., Medical Department, on duty, to Mhow.

Murray, Lieutenant Colonel A. M., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1866.

Surgeon Major G. J. Shaw, M.D., Assay Master at Madras, has been granted leave of absence to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the new furlough rules.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate :—

Colonel W. H. Kirby, H. M.'s 94th Foot, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, and Captain W. C. Lester, Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, for twenty months.

Assistant Surgeon E. Sexton, for fifteen months.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate :—

Colonel C. Cureton, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 13th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant R. T. Hare, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawur.

Lieutenant Colonel W. C. R. Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry.

Captain M. R. Haig, Staff Corps, Settlement Officer, Kurrachee.

Lieutenant J. F. Wilkins, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.

Major Chamberlen William Walker, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel (Major General) Sir Robert William Honner, K.C.B., to be Colonel from the 10th February 1866, vice Shortt, deceased.

Lieutenant P. W. Powlett, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Berar, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major W. W. Rawes of the Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon A. N. Hojel is appointed to act as Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the Grant Medical College, and as Assistant Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital ; and Assistant Surgeon J. B. Lyon to act as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and Curator of the Museum, and to be attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, until further orders, vice Surgeon Stedman, on leave to England on medical certificate.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 21st March.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows :—

Lieutenant J. A. Grattan, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 31st January to 31st March, when he will embark for India.

Captain T. B. Heathorn, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, from 8th February to 8th April, in extension, on private affairs.

Major F. J. S. Lindesay, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 8th February to 8th March, on private affairs.

Captain E. Coghlan, 106th Foot, from 29th January to 29th April, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Surgeon W. M. Skues, 109th Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Assistant Surgeon T. O'Dell, Staff, for 15 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Major J. Campbell, 22nd Regiment N. I., for 15 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 20th March 1866.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Extra Assistants on the Kattywar Agency Establishment :—

Mr. Mookoondraee Muneerace to be 1st Extra Assistant Political Agent.

Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon to be 2nd Extra Assistant Political Agent.

Mr. Girdhurlal Oolutram to be 3rd Extra Assistant Political Agent.

Mr. James Crowley to be 4th Extra Assistant Political Agent.

Assistant Surgeon G. E. Seward, M. D., is appointed to act as Her Majesty's Consul and Political Agent at Zanzibar from the 5th November 1865.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen in Council has been pleased to appoint Lyttleton Holyoake Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law, to be Advocate General of Bombay. Mr. Bayley received charge of the said office from the Honorable J. S. White on the 17th instant.

Rao Bahadoor Junardun Wasoodeo to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona.

Rao Bahadoor Gopalrow Hurry Deshmookh to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad.

Captain F. A. Whish, Superintendent of Panchgunny, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Sattara District.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 51 of Act XI. of 1865, to invest Mr. Syed Hussan El Medinee, Second Judge of the Kurrachee Court of Small Causes, with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen within the local limits of the Kurrachee Zilla.

Azum Madhowlal Bappoojee, Mamlutdar of Muhoonda, and Azum Lujiashunker, Mamlutdar of Thasra, are each invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Kaira District.

Captain Britten, Superintendent of the Pensioners' Colony at Challisgaum, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Khandeish District.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadoor Syud Kumaloodeen wullud Meer Hajee, late Principal Sudder Ameen of Poona, an Honorary Magistrate in the Ahmednuggur District, and to invest him with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

The Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate is appointed Superintendent of the temporary Subordinate Jail at Belgaum.

Mr. H. J. Stokes, Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Mr. W. B. Mulock, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, is invested with the powers contemplated by Act XIII. of 1859 in the Khandeish District.

Azum Bapoojee Keshow, Mamlutdar of Purantej, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Azum Rowjee Dhondeo, Mamlutdar of Dindoree, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ahmednuggur District.

Azum Hurry Ramchunder, Head Carkoon to the Mamlutdar of Sinnur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ahmednuggur Districts.

Mr. William Ashburner to be Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Berar Revenue Survey.

Captain R. R. Wallace has been appointed to act as Settlement Officer, Right Bank Indus, Sind, during the absence of Captain M. R. Haig.

Lieutenant C. T. Echalaz has been appointed, from the 14th instant, acting Assistant Superintendent, Guzerat Revenue Survey, during the absence of Lieutenant D. C. Pedder on medical certificate, or until further orders.

Surgeon A. V. Ward to act as Presidency Surgeon, 1st District, or Malabar Hill.

Surgeon M. M. Mackenzie to act as Civil Surgeon of Dharwar.

Assistant Surgeon P. S. Turnbull to act as Civil Surgeon of Ahmednuggur, retaining charge of the appointment of Superintendent of Vaccination C. D.

Assistant Surgeon H. Day to be Superintendent of Vaccination S. D.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Colvill to be Civil Surgeon of Kotree.

Assistant Surgeon John Davies to be Civil Surgeon of Carwar.

Assistant Surgeon C. Johnson to be Civil Surgeon of Rutnagherry.

Assistant Surgeon A. Brown to be Civil Surgeon of Kaira.

Surgeon A. M. Rogers to act as Presidency Surgeon, 2nd District, or Fort.

Mr. W. Maidment to be Controller of Municipal Accounts, under Section XIII. of the Bombay Municipal Act II. of 1865, vice Major Thacker.

Dr. Franz Kielhorn is appointed to act as Professor of Oriental languages in the Elpinstone College until further orders.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAR.			
22	Koina (s)	Baldwin	Suez, March 6.
	Karanjah (s)................	Crocker	Goa, March 18.
	Asia (s)	Baxter..........	Calcutta, March 1.
	H. M.'s Octavia (s)	Hayllyer	Muscat.
	H. M.'s Highflyer (s).........	Pasley	Muscat.
	Maharaj (s)	Thompson	Veraval, March 20.

DEPARTURES.

MAR.			
22	Margaret Crawford (s)......	Tait	Porebunder.
	Phlox (s)	Nacoda	Porebunder.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Koina*.—On the 17th of March signalized the ship *Beth Shan*, from Judda bound to Bombay ; asked to be reported.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Otago*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Calabar*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Sir Hugh Rose*, for Andaman Islands.
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Rangoon*, for China, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

TO LET, extensive OFFICES & GODOWNS in the Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
15th March 1866.

TO LET, HOUSE No. 8, Church Gate Street; LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; and EWART'S LODGE, at Matheran. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 21st March 1866.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

LOST, a small black and tan TERRIER BITCH, ears uncut, and small brown spot over each eye, answers to the name of "FAN." A REWARD will be given to any one who returns her to MR. WHATLEY, Malabar Hill, or Dean Lane, Fort.

INDIAN BRANCH
OF
REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (LIMITED).
Temporary Offices,
NESBIT LANE, Fort.
23rd March 1866. HENRY M. COLLINS, Agent.

WOULDHAM CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agents for the above Company, are prepared to supply WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT, received direct from the works in England.
21st March 1866. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

MAHABLESHWUR ANNUAL SALE OF BUILDING SITES.—Applications for BUILDING SITES should be addressed to the Superintendent before the 1st of May, about which date the annual sale of the right of occupancy of sites will be sold by Auction.
The number of available Sites is rapidly decreasing.
HENRY COOK, M. D., Superintendent.
Mahableshwur, 19th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all SHARES in this Bank, upon which the THIRD CALL has not been paid, have been FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

TENDERS are required for BUILDING FOUNDATIONS for an ICE HOUSE on the west side of Colaba Causeway for Messrs. TUDOR & Co. Plans, Specifications, &c., may be seen, and bills of quantities obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.
Messrs Tudor & Co do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no Tenders will be received after the 28th instant. SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.

NOTICE.—All Persons having CLAIMS against MR. NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTABHOY, or the late firm of Messrs. NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co., are requested to forward the same to the undersigned without delay.
ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors for Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy.
Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED, two or three good CLERKS of experience. A thorough knowledge of Mercantile Book-keeping will be required, with satisfactory references as to character and ability. Application to be made in writing to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Company, Grant Road. T. W. WOOD,
Chief Auditor and Accountant.
Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), a commodious upper storied BUNGALOW, beautifully situated on the summit of the Chinchpoogly Hill, commanding a truly magnificent view of the sea and land all round. It consists of 5 Bed, 4 Bath, Dining and Drawing Rooms, with Verandah, Stable and Coach House for 6 Horses and 4 Carriages. Good accommodation for Servants. Rent reasonable. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TENDERS are required for the EXCAVATION of MATERIAL and LOADING the Company's BARGES at ELEPHANTA, UNLOADING at COLABA and DEPOSITING the MATERIAL in BACK BAY. Full particulars can be learned by application to the Company's Engineers.
Each Tender to be marked "ELEPHANTA TENDER," and to be lodged on or before 15th April with
GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
23rd March 1866.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED)—SIXTH CALL OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Shareholders in this Company were required to pay a SIXTH CALL of Rupees ONE HUNDRED per SHARE on or before the 15th instant, in accordance with a Circular Notice dated 21st ultimo forwarded by Post. Further Notice is hereby given, that unless the said Call be paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on or before THURSDAY the 5th day of April next, the Shares in respect of which such Call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, 26TH MARCH.
FOR the Benefit of MR. JOHN WESSELY.
Grand and surprising Representations by PROFESSOR VANEK & Co., Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, Extraordinary and wonderful Magical Experiments of the ELECTRIC CANON, or Mr. Wessely here, Mr. Wessely there, Mr. Wessely everywhere.
☞ The Electric Canon is one of the most wonderful and modern experiments in Magic, never before seen or done in India. Mr. Wessely will enter the Canon, and immediately on being fired off, will appear in propria personæ.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three)... ...	Rs. 15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	" 6
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years)...	" 3
Stalls...	" 4
Gallery	" 3
Pit	" 2

Doors open at 8 o'clock ; Performance to commence at 8-45.
☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, and at the Theatre, on the evening of performance.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.
MESSRS. ROGERS & Co.'s Stocks of the above, although much diminished by the large and continued demand, still include the following :—
CHAMPAGNE, third quality. A wonderful Wine at the price (Rs. 26). It is recommended as thoroughly good and wholesome, to the many in this country, who, under medical advice, drink no Wine but Champagne.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, first and second qualities. Wines of unquestionable excellence.
AMONTILLADO SHERRY.—A small quantity of this exquisite fluid still available (Rs. 36.)
WHITE SEAL SHERRY.—The surprising quality of this, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s cheapest Sherry, will show consumers the class of Wines in which that House deals (Rs. 20.)
PORTS.—The quality of these Wines has afforded felicitation both to purchasers and sellers (Rs. 28 and Rs. 24.)
BRANDIES.—The stock of the Rs. 33 quality being small, Consumers are recommended the Yellow and White Seals (Rs. 28 and 22) which almost vie with the first in delicacy.
OLD-TOM, and the other Spirits are such as only Messrs. C. P. & Co. know how to select.
LIQUEURS.—These may be heard of from any connoisseur of this city.
Price list on application. ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Golconda*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th March, at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 30th March at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 1st prox.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——MARCH 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Friday ..23rd 5h. 53m. P.M.
Full Moon, Saturday ..31st 9h. 22m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even. h. m.	Evening Gun.
Fri.	23	Moon First Quarter at 5-53 P.M.	6 3	6 10	3 31	4 3	21st March 1866. Time 9h. 2m. 47s. 2.
Sat.	24	Mars sets at 6-38 P.M.	6 2	6 11	4 42	5 19	
Sun.	25	Annunciation—Lady Day —Palm Sunday.	6 1	6 11	6 2	6 44	
Mon.	26	Mercury at greatest elongation 18° 41' E. 8-24 P.M.	6 1	6 11	7 21	7 56	
Tues.	27	Saturn rises at 8-4 P.M.	6 0	6 11	8 26	8 53	
Wed.	28	Day breaks at 5-22 A.M.	5 59	6 12	9 19	9 39	
Thurs.	29	Twilight ends at 6-49 P.M.	5 58	6 12	10 0	10 19	

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.
SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.
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Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 6	KURRACHEE	Mar. 17
AGRA	Mar. 17	LAHORE	Mar. 14
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 16	LONDON	Feb. 19
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Feb. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 26	MADRAS	Mar. 17
BANGALORE	Mar. 17	MALTA	Feb. 26
CALCUTTA	Mar. 16	MEERUT	Mar. 16
CAPE	Jan. 18	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 15
CEYLON	Mar. 2	OUDH	Mar. 14
COCHIN	Feb 24	PENANG	Feb. 25
DELHI	Mar. 17	PUNJAUB	Mar. 14
FRANCE	Feb. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 1
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1866.

IN the mood for carrying on useless Companies in which the *Times of India* and many shareholders in Bombay seem to be, it is perhaps a work of supererogation to call attention again to the Bank of Guzerat. Where shareholders themselves are so utterly apathetic as those that form the constituency of the Bank that is generally supposed to be Mr. Premchund Roychund's, they may regard it as very gratuitous on the part of a public journal to profess to have any regard for their interests. We are content to bear the obloquy of being intermeddling, and even if need be we shall meekly submit to the rebukes of our contemporary; but we hope rather, that there are not a few shareholders who would like the mystery that now veils the whole existence and condition of the Bank of Guzerat removed. Not of course that they care about getting back any calls they have paid : shareholders in Bombay seem to look down with superlative and callous indifference upon such a trifling consideration; but purely because information as to the fate of these calls would be of service in allaying the demands of ordinary curiosity! We think that Mr. Premchund Roychund and Mr. Howard, or one or other of them, are bound to make known to the shareholders what has become of their paid-up calls. Sublime silence will not avail, for speak they must. The whole history of this Bank is unintelligible and mysterious. Taking its rise in Mr. Premchund Roychund, it flows on for a period of time, till it dips out of sight like some rivers that plunge beneath the surface of the earth and are lost to view, or till it dissipates itself like others amid desert sands, and the shareholders are left unable to trace its further course. Does Mr. Premchund Roychund, the reputed founder of the Bank, think that he can institute a Bank, make a call upon the shareholders, instruct the Central Bank to receive the money—in whose name we know not, —and then say nothing more about it to the shareholders until it pleases himself ? The other day this enterprising financier announced at the meeting of the Bank of India his intention, or at least the intention of somebody, to bring out several more Banks in Bombay in the course of two or three months. Are they to be repetitions of the Bank of Guzerat ? We would suggest to him, before he introduces his schemes to the public, to confide to the public a little desirable information about the Bank with which his name is already associated. The Bank originally, as we understand, came into existence as the Bank of Surat; then an amalgamation with the Central Bank of Western India was projected, but fell through, and in some unaccountable way it emerged from this proposal to amalgamate, and came forth under the style and title of the Bank of Guzerat. The allotment letters of the Bank of Surat were called up, and new letters of allotment were issued for the Bank of Guzerat—the same being signed by Mr. Howard, in the capacity of Secretary, Manager, or Promoter. Here all knowledge stops excepting as to the fact that the shareholders have paid a call of Rs. 100, of whose destination and history they know nothing. Where the money is they know not; who has control over it they cannot tell; and they are equally ignorant whether or not it is still in the Bank. Bombay shareholders are a wonderfully patient set of mortals to entrust their money to they do not know whom, and to resign it to an unknown fate without condescending to enquire after it. In the interest of the shareholders of the Guzerat Bank, we ask Mr. Premchund Roychund and Mr. Howard, into whose names was the call paid; is the money still in the Central Bank; if not, where is it ?

THE state of the European soldier in India is a subject which excites an immense quantity of argument, of thought, and of careful legislation, and yet we do not find that the resulting improvement is by any means proportionate to the labour and trouble expended. If we look merely at the sanitary part of the question, we see at once that, as far as the doctors are concerned, they have done their work well; that, in large cantonments, they have driven an inert and economical Government to lay out large sums of money on barracks of improved construction and ventilation, and they have very perceptibly reduced the average of military mortality. Is it true that in small cantonments the same advantages have not been granted to the troops, as the Government, when requested to build better barracks, or to improve those existing, immediately begins to contemplate relinquishing the station as a military one; and its fit of contemplation usually lasts two or three years, by which time the subject has probably dropped, to remain unmooted till some unusual mortality arouses the public interest once more, or till some energetic surgeon again takes the matter up. Still, we are bound to admit that the progress of military sanitation has been, on the whole, of a satisfactory nature, or, at least, as much so as we could fairly expect under the circumstances; and if the moral and intellectual condition of the soldier had kept up with his increased chance of life, we should have little to complain of. But this is, unhappily, not the case; we still find the ordinary uneducated soldier requiring to be treated like a child, and, what is more, like a naughty child. Every kind of repression must still be exercised to prevent him from becoming a public nuisance; every kind of persuasion will scarcely make him do what is obviously good for himself. How is it that the soldier is so entirely wanting in self-control and in common sense? There must surely be something wrong in the system. These remarks have been very forcibly suggested to us by the perusal of the evidence of Private Field, of the 4th (K. O.) Regiment, with regard to the death of a fellow soldier last month. We do not mean to refer at all to the sad result of the "spree" in which these men engaged, but merely to point out the sort of thing which a soldier appears to consider as pleasure. Field relates that the deceased "was an invalid under orders for embarkation to England. I have known him for about two months. He was suffering from chest complaints. On the night of the 19th February, about 11 o'clock, I was in the same room with him in the Sanitarium Barracks. I with two other men and the deceased broke out of barracks and went in two buggies to a liquor shop and house of ill fame —I believe in Duncan road. We went into the upstairs room and found in it a black man (an American) who keeps the house, besides two sailors belonging to the *Octavia*, and two women, one European and the other a native. We ordered two bottles of brandy, and all the men drank one glass each round. One of my comrades, by name James Carlin, sat down on the table, which suddenly gave way with him," whereupon they all began to fight. That is all. Now here is a very delicate man about to go to England for his health, (and Government does not send soldiers home for a trifle) who actually prefers to rush about the streets of Bombay in quest of a "lark," to remaining in his comfortable bed. And this is the notion of amusement or happiness that appeals to the soldier's feelings; he actually thinks it worth great trouble and risk of heavy punishment to go some miles at night and drink a glass or two of brandy in company with a black man, a couple of strange sailors, and two women, for it does not appear from any part of the evidence that the soldiers sought the den in Duncan Road so much as a house of ill-fame, as a place where drink was procurable. The charm of this kind of "spree" is inconceivable by the educated man, and we cannot but think that the Colaba truants must have found it very slow fun, even as long as matters proceeded amicably. What then is the explanation of this freak, and of hundreds of similar ones, which are constantly occurring? We believe that the love of freedom is really at the bottom of them all. The soldier is kept down both physically and morally all day, and he wants excitement; he stops not to consider whether the excitement he is likely to obtain be pleasurable or the reverse; directly he sees his opportunity of escaping from the trammels of regulation, off he goes, revelling in the sense of liberty conferred by a jolt in a buggy at night.

The question is, can these partially educated men be gradually taught self-restraint, common sense, and ordinary foresight? At present, when any small sum of money accrues to a body of soldiers, either after a voyage as compensation for clothing, or in any other way, every commanding officer knows that he will have very numerous cases of drunkenness and the attendant crimes to dispose of during the next week. The soldier has sense enough to know that, whatever he may do, he is certain to be housed, clothed, and fed sufficiently; for the rest he cares but little, as long as the inconvenience of doing wrong is still in the future. In other professions a man's living is often dependent on his conduct and labour, and he inevitably learns to look ahead. We find soldiers too expensive articles to allow us to risk their coming to harm; but can we not teach them ordinary prudence, instead of extending an obtrusive protection over every act of their lives? A little more independence in trifles would scarcely act as the small end of the wedge. Children are watched, looked after, and provided for like soldiers, but as they grow to be youths they obtain an ever-increasing amount of freedom, till, when they become men, they put off childish things. Is the soldier to be always virtually a child? With the passions and instincts of a man, is he always to be managed and repressed as a child?

It is very well known that native troops give far less trouble than European ones; this is, perhaps, partly to be ascribed to the nature of the Asiatic, who is easily susceptible of control, but we think that there is another reason. The sepoy is a married man usually, and arranges all his household affairs to his own liking. If he does any punishable deed he finds the result very inconvenient; he has certain duties to perform, and as long as he does his work to the satisfaction of his superiors, he enjoys much liberty and freedom; he knows the advantage of conforming to rule, and he has, moreover, his own private circle to look after; he has, except on parade, nearly as much freedom as any other class. Our own married European soldiers have, as a general rule, much cleaner defaulter sheets than the single ones, because they are independent, enjoy more privacy, and have to exercise more foresight. Many may fancy that the wives keep their husbands steady, but we fear that that is an entire delusion. Three or four squalling children and an untidy hardworking wife are not calculated of themselves to keep a man from drink or other out of door amusements; it is the feeling that these human beings are dependent on him, that his own comfort and theirs will be injured by his throwing his money away or getting into trouble, that keeps the married man straight. He has learnt care and thought; he is no longer a child, but is, to a certain extent, self-dependent.

There are numbers of little points of repression which appear easy and safe to relax. There seems to be no reason why a soldier should not drink his beer in several draughts with his dinner, as civilised men do; some may sell their share to their comrades at first; well, suppose they do, and the comrade gets drunk; he will get punished, and after a little experience of his liberty he will get tired of using it in that way, at least we believe so. There are many things of a similar nature, which will at once suggest themselves to commanding officers, and on which we have not space to enter. We must conclude with a confession of our faith, which is this,—we believe that the true mode of raising the moral condition of the soldier is not to *prevent* him from doing wrong, as we are trying now, but to lead him to see that it is stupid, dull, and injudicious to get drunk, to go out in buggies at night, and to fight in low pot-houses.

THE *Lahore Chronicle* :—We regret to hear that the health of Mr. John Strachey, the Chief Commissioner elect of Oudh, is so indifferent, that in all probability it will involve his return to England ; in which case, Mr. R. H. Davies may again have to officiate as the ruler of that somewhat troublous province.

THE same :—The Russian Envoy at Bokhara is said to be treated with every consideration due to his post. He is kept under a kind of honourable surveillance until such time as the Bokhara man shall have returned safe and sound from St. Petersburgh. Rendered bold by assurances of support from Russia, Bokhara is almost willing to yield to some of the exorbitant demands of that power.

The momentary prestige which now attaches to Bokhara, in consequence of her Russian alliance, has induced the Mahomedan population in adjoining countries to flock to her banner. It is more than ordinarily significant that the capture of Cabul should have been effected by troops that declared their allegiance to the Khan of Bokhara. Mahomeden rulers, alarmed at the progress of events which they cannot understand, are now pressing their friendship upon us, and it will be a grave political error, if we spurn their advances by exhibiting distrust or dismissing their envoys with "banalités." Khotan is anxious to gain our sympathy, and places at our disposal her exhaustless mines and a commerce, the immense development of which the most sanguine speculator could not even approximately predicate. Badakshan is equally eager for the slightest sign of real interest in her affairs. Intelligence reached us yesterday of an embassy about to proceed from Yarkand in order to implore our assistance. We cannot stave off the evil day by shutting our eyes wilfully to the events around us. Indeed we may repel the dangers of the future by a timely consciousness of their approach. The affairs of Central Asia pre-eminently require the exercise of our best diplomatic and political and commercial talent. The present is an opportunity for the display of consummate tact and energy on the part of our authorities, and certainly not at a time "to rest and be thankful."

RETURN OF H. M.'S STEAMERS "OCTAVIA" AND "HIGHFLYER."

HER Majesty's screw frigate *Octavia* and the screw sloop *Highflyer* returned to Bombay yesterday from the Persian Gulf.

We are extremely sorry to hear that the *Octavia* has returned in consequence of an alarming outbreak of small-pox on board. It is said that there are eighty cases reported among the crew and officers, eight of the latter being on the sick list, and that two men died this morning.

The vessel has gone to Butchers' Island, where the men have been landed, and the ship will be fumigated.

We are aware that a few cases of small-pox occurred on board, and that one or two deaths took place in the vessel a short time before she was ordered up the Gulf, but were in hopes that it had all disappeared before she left.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

WE hear from the Persian Gulf that the late Sultan of Muscat was murdered by his eldest son, Said Selim, at Sohar, while he was lying down in the evening. He was warned of what was going on by the Vizier, who told him that his death was going to be attempted that evening. The only reply he gave in return was—"that it is impossible for a son to murder his father."

The Resident in the Persian Gulf, Colonel Pelly, under instructions from Government, will not recognize the self-made Imaum, and has ordered all people claiming British protection out of Muscat, and as these people were the chief importers, and had all the trade in their own hands, business is at a standstill, the Bazaar is closed, all the shipping gone, and there is now literally nothing doing.

The Wahabees have armed and thrown a large number of men into the Fort at Demaun, where H. M.'s steamer *Highflyer's* boats were beaten off a short time ago, and are determined not to give it up without a struggle. The other Sheiks are inclined to be friendly to the English, but are afraid to show it openly, for fear of the displeasure of the Wahabee Emir.

The Banians under British protection have likewise been ordered out of Bahrein, and are now in Bushire. The people of Muscat have gone, some to Kurrachee, and others to Bunder Abbas, and Linga.

The late Imaum's brother, Said Tokay, was put in prison, and would have been murdered but for the timely arrival of the Political Resident's steamer *Berenice*. The Resident demanded for him to be given up, which was done, and he has now gone to Bushire.

Unless steps are taken without delay to have a squadron in the Persian Gulf, the prestige that the Government have been so careful to make and to keep up with the late Indian Navy vessels will entirely be lost, and it behoves those in authority to do that quickly, as eventually the Persian Gulf must become the highroad to India, when the Euphrates Valley Railway is completed ; moreover, our Electric Telegraph will be at the mercy of these people, unless action is taken in the matter.

It now becomes a question for the Government whether it would not be the best course to pursue to arm the vessels of the late Indian Navy and use them as the Government from time to time may require, as, no doubt, they must find themselves crippled, not having any armed force at their disposal.

TEA CULTIVATION IN THE PUNJAUB.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

LATELY has appeared one of the most interesting Reports, and, perhaps, as regards the future benefit which may result from it, likewise one of the most important Reports, on the cultivation of Tea in the Punjaub, that we have ever had presented to us. There can be no doubt now that the introduction and successful cultivation of this universally esteemed herb will ultimately prove a great source of wealth to the natives and of revenue to the Government, and for this both the natives and the Government—indeed, the public generally—have to thank Dr. Jameson, Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore.

The Report furnishes us with the following intelligence :—Between April 1862 and April 1863, great progress was made in tea cultivation, and now an immense tract of land is covered with tea bushes in the highest state of luxuriance. The Government factory turned out 16,125 pounds last season, of which 1,720 pounds were prepared from leaves purchased from zemindars. The increase this, over last, season is 2,536 pounds, and the tea is said to be of a much finer flavour, consequent on the leaves having been more carefully picked and manipulated. The Commissariat have indented largely for supplies, and the tea sold by auction at Dhurmsala realized fair average prices. Samples of the Government produce have been sent home to the extent of two hundred and fifty chests, each containing forty pounds. The Punjaub authorities purpose presenting the natives on the frontier with small parcels of the commodity, in order to induce the Ladak shawl and wine merchants to barter produce with the people of our own territory. Private planters have received from the Government plantations 775 maunds of tea seeds, valued at Rs. 14,960.

Regarding this last item, I have heard some most absurd arguments advanced, the object of which would seem to be to prove that, as Government is liberal enough to give away tea seeds, the quantity thus given away should not be shown as a set-off against the expenditure on account of the Government plantation. Now, it is self-evident that this liberality has enabled many, who otherwise could not have afforded the necessary outlay, to adopt tea-planting as a business ; and it therefore follows that large tracts of land, which are now a valuable source of revenue to the Government, would have now been lying useless and unprofitable, but for such well-considered liberality. And it must also be remembered that a stimulus has thus been given to a new and peculiar branch of commerce, which must now go on increasing year after year, and, in an inverse ratio, keep adding to the State revenue, while at the same time that it opens out sources of fresh and extended employment to the people.

The financial results of the Government plantations are given as follow :—16,125 lbs. of tea at Rs. 1-8 per lb.=Rs. 24,187-8 ; 2,000,000 seedlings distributed, at Rs. 3 per 100 = Rs. 60,000, 1,155 maunds of seed, at Rs. 20 per maund= Rs. 23,100—total Rs. 107,000. Deducting Rs. 20,000 on account of expenses, leaves a net balance in favour of Government of Rs 87,000.

The private plantations are highly commended in the report, and the Rajas of Nadoun and of Mundee are mentioned as most warmly encouraging the cultivation of tea in their respective territories.

Among the plantations under European management particular mention is made of those at Shabpore, Colonel Burnett's ; and at Kaemeerah, Mr. Shaw's. There are dozens of others belonging to different companies, and the whole of these are in Kangra valley. In Kooloo, there are Major Jordan's, Mr. Lennox's, Captain Levinge's, and General Innis' plantations.

The above in their entirety cover an area of 9,518 acres, and, when in full working order, it is expected that they will yield 24,53,400 lbs. of tea.

The Report says that in the Rawul Pindee district there are some small tracts available for the cultivation of tea, but that when the advantages of tea-planting become more generally known, no doubt there would be no scarcity of land. I do not, however, quite concur in the idea of encouraging petty native landholders in the cultivation of the plant, because it would ultimately tend to cause a paucity of labourers in the tea districts, such paucity having already been apparent at some plantations. Another fact should also not be lost sight of, namely, that, be the cultivation ever so efficiently carried on in small villages, it could never compete with that under the care of large and wealthy companies ; and, therefore, the quality of the article manufactured by the former could never be depended upon ; or, to say the least of it, knowing whence it came, merchants would be chary of buying.

Tea-planting is now beginning to be looked upon in India as one of the most honourable of speculations ; it should not, then, at the outset, be laid open to any stigma being cast on its stability—anything be said to mar its future prosperity. A field has now been opened to European enterprize, which, if only wisely trodden on, will soon make England independent of China, as she may almost be now said to be of America in regard to cotton. It has been made abundantly manifest that India is capable of growing both tea and cotton, and, in the course of a few years more, will be in a position to supply not only England, but other countries also. It would be well worth the while of some of your wealthier citizens to turn their attention to the subject of this notice—*the cultivation of tea in the Punjaub*—before all the land available for the purpose is taken up. The journey from Bombay to Lahore is as easy of accomplishment as it is from Calcutta to Lahore. I hear that, since the publication of Dr. Jameson's report, there have been numerous applicants for land in differents parts of the Punjaub. But, it must be remembered, that of Kotgurh, Kooloo, Kangra, and Rawul Pindee, is as yet the only "proven soil ;" and, therefore, it cannot be long before it will be taken full possession of.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 15TH MARCH.

Fair Dhollera 16½d. ; fair demand.
Bengal Cotton 13d.
Consols 87¼d.
Bank discount reduced to 6 per cent.
The failure is announced of Messrs. Puget, Baindridges & Co., the bankers.
Cholera has re-appeared in Egypt.

NEW YORK, 3RD MARCH.

Congress and the President are still antagonistic on the question of the admission of the Succession States.

The Senate has resolved to exclude the Southern States until Congress declares them eligible.

Private Telegram.

LONDON, 18TH MARCH.

Cotton market active.

By Indian Telegraph.

COCHIN, 20th March.

Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Tuticorin.

COCONADA, 20th March.

Steamer *India* sailed for Madras.

FAO, 21st March.

H. M.'s *Comet* returned, and left for Busrah.
Mail steamer *Penang* passed for Bushire.
Steamer *General Outram* passed Busrah.

BOMBAY.

THE Electric Telegraph Office at Dewangiri was closed yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship has been awarded to Govind Ramchunder Bhagwat, B. A.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE disposed of a number of cases yesterday at the Fort Police Court, but none of them possessed any public interest.

THE *Jami-Jamshed* hears that Venayekrao Juggonath' Esq. is to be appointed a member of the local Legislative Council.

KHAN BAHADOOR SYED CUMALOODEEN MEER HAJEE, late Principal Sudder Ameen of Poona, has been appointed an Honorary Magistrate in the Ahmednuggur District.

WE understand that the Hon'ble the Chief Justice will proceed to England by the second mail steamer of April next.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—A meeting of the Faculty of Civil Engineering will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-day at 4 P.M.

HEADS of Departments at the Presidency and in the Provinces are permitted to close their offices from Friday the 30th instant to Monday the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive, for the Easter Holidays.

THE steamer *Koina*, belonging to the Bombay and Bengal S. S. Company, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning. So far as we can ascertain she has brought no English papers.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. N. HOJEL is appointed Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the Grant Medical College, and as Assistant Surgeon to the Jamsetjea Jejeebhoy Hospital.

MR. McCULLOCH appeared before Mr. Justice Couch yesterday in support of an application of an order for the winding up of the Alliance Financial Association (Limited). After some discussion the matter was adjourned for various reasons, the Court directing that all suits pending against the Company should in the meantime be stayed.

A SHORT time ago a Hindoo named Koober Bhana was tried before Mr Kemball, Acting Judge of Surat, for having committed the murder of one Hamelo Purshotum. The accused was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but this conviction and sentence was reversed the other day by the High Court Judges, and the prisoner ordered to be discharged.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 21st and 6 P. M. of the 22nd March: max. 25 hours 22 minutes; min. 15 hours 9 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom 20th March.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital, touching the death of a Hindoo labourer named Vitto Gainath, employed at the Back Bay Reclamation Works. The Jury returned a verdict to the following effect :—"That the deceased met his death by being accidentally crushed between two waggons, and that the casualty resulted through his own negligence."

WE understand that a large number of appeals against the house assessment and the license tax, levied by the Municipal Commissioner, have been filed within the past fortnight for presentation to the Court of Petty Sessions. During the last few days from three to four appeals daily have been pouring in. Owing to the Easter holidays, the next sitting of the Court of Petty Sessions will be on Thursday the 5th proximo.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per S. S. *Asia*, from Coast and Calcutta :—Mr. Davidson; Mr. F H. Nurse; Mr. and Mrs. B. Scott and child; Mr. Fife; Mr. Bassett; Mr. and Mrs. Newton and 2 children; Mr. Ward; Mr. Dymes; Major Beamish; Mr. Brigham; Mr. Buchanan; Mr. Alston; Mr. Koebel; Mr. G. S. Judge; Mr. Trotter; Mr. J. H. S. Brown; and Mr. Green.

THE following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—Captain M. R. Haig, Staff Corps, Settlement Officer, Kurrachee, and Lieutenant J. F. Wilkins, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, for twenty months each. Surgeon Major W. W. Rawes, of the Madras Medical Establishment, and Lieutenant P. W. Powlett, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Berar, for eighteen months.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.' 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, at the Esplanade, this afternoon :—

Quick March	"Prize"	Winter.
Overture	"Der Wildschutz"	Lortzing.
Quadrille	"Royal Irish"	D'Albert.
Selection	"L'Africaine"	Meyerbeer.
Waltz	"Herbstblumen"	Labitzky.
Galop................	"Midnight Chimes"	L. Werner.

A CORONER'S Jury was empannelled yesterday at Tank Bunder touching the death of a woman of the age of about thirty-five years, named Essoo. It appears that yesterday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, whilst a policeman was passing a quarry hole, situated at Narelwadee, he observed the hands of the deceased protruding from the surface of the water. He immediately reported the matter to a police havildar, and the body was taken out. The unfortunate woman was quite dead. A verdict of found drowned was recorded.

MR. JUSTICE COUCH and Sir Joseph Arnould sat in full Court yesterday forenoon to receive memoranda of appeals. Mr. Anstey applied for leave to file a memorandum of appeal in the case of the *Bank of India* vs. *Dhunjeebhoy Edaljee and others*, against a decree passed by Sir Joseph Arnould in favour of the plaintiffs. This was granted. An appeal was also allowed, on the motion of Mr Taylor, against a decree of Mr. Justice Anstey, in the case of the *Bank of Bombay* vs *Shapoorjee Hormusjee*, the appeal being brought on the part of the plaintiffs and based chiefly on legal grounds.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—The enquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Rowjee Visram, who was alleged to have died of severe beating, was resumed yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao Road. Two additional witnesses were examined, but nothing further transpired than what we have already stated in our former issues. The Coroner recorded the following verdict :—"That the deceased died from the internal injuries he had received, as described by Dr. Hojel, but that there is no evidence before the jury to determine how these injuries were produced."

CONTRARY to expectation there is a marked improvement in the public health as shown by the official return published yesterday. The total number of deaths from all causes is 400, being 23 less than last week, and 24 below the mean of corresponding weeks in the past ten years. Sixty-four fatal cases of small-pox are recorded ; and only three deaths from cholera.

EUROPEANS :	
Cholera..................	0
Small-pox	1
Measles..............	1
Fever	2
Other diseases.........	2
Accident	1
INDO-EUROPEANS :	
Fever	0
Accident	0
HINDOOS :	
Cholera................	2
Small-pox	44
Measles	23
Fever	179
Other diseases.........	36
Accident	1
Unknown cause......	0
MUSSULMANS :	
Cholera..............	1
Small-pox	14
Measles	1
Fever	53
Other diseases........	12
Accident	0

PARSEES :	
Small-pox	2
Measles	3
Fever	6
Other diseases.........	2
Unknown cause......	0
JEWS :	
Fever	0
Other diseases	0
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS :	
Measles	1
Small-pox	3
Fever	5
Other diseases........	8
Accident	0
NEGRO-AFRICANS :	
Measles..............	0
Fever	0
Other diseases........	0
CHINESE :	
Accident	0
Other diseases	0
UNKNOWN RACES :	
Accident	1
Unknown causes......	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths	Mean.
Cholera	3	55	Sexual and Child bearing	6	2
Small-pox	64	47	Tegumentary.........	1	2
Measles	29	21	Cachexy	11	19
Fever	245	203	Leprosy	0	1
Nervous system.....	6	12	Dropsy	0	2
Vascular system....	0	0	Accident...............	3	3
Respiratory	16	21	Unknown cause ...	0	0
Alimentary	16	37			

LIGHT OFF GOGO.

I have the honour to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council that one of the six Dioptric Lights lately received from England has been erected on a suitable and elevated site at Gogo, and the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Dalzell, reports that the light is effective, and in a capital position.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
A. F. BELLASIS,
Commissioner of Customs.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Commission Agency and Banking Corporation (Limited) was held at its Office at No. 1, Oak Lane, at 3 P.M. on the 13th instant.

The notice convening the Meeting having been read, the following Resolutions, passed at the Ordinary General Meeting, held on the 14th February last, were duly confirmed :—

"That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily."

"That Messrs. Raghunath Ramchandra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Raghunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators ; and the first gentleman having declined to receive any remuneration, a remuneration of one per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst the remaining Liquidators."

The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described, have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Cassum Essack, a dealer in clothes.
Abdool Esmail, Vydina Mahomed and Hajee Rahimtoola Goolam Hossein, lately traded in partnership with Mahomed Noormahomed and F. X. Pereira, under the name and firms of Mahomed and Noor Mahomed and Co., and Mahomed, Pereira, and Co.
Husson Ally Moolna Jeewa, unemployed.
Vurdamon Poonsey, lately carried on business in partnership with Premjee Ramjee, Ludha Rowjee, Roysee Ragow, and Puddumsey Valjee, under the name and firm of Vurdamon Premjee and Company, general merchants.
Henry Williams, a boarding house keeper.
Vishnoo Sewsett, a goldsmith.
Wittoba Nana, lately a clerk in the Municipal Commissioner's office.
John Joseph, a draftsman, unemployed.
Narrayen Joteeba, Gunnoo Luxumon, and Gungabaee, widow of Joteeba Sooropchund, tailors.
Memon Abdoola Cassum, a dealer in sand stone.
Ramjee Ruttonsey, Dongur Ruttonsey, and Bhagbaee, widow of Ruttonsey Amlanee, unemployed.
Anundjee Cudwa, a petty merchant.
Bhasker Narrayen, an English writer.
Esmail Oomer, unemployed.
Abbul Mahomed, a dyer.
Ebramjee Essoobjee and Goolam Ally Ebramjee, dealers in firewood.
Pandoo Maputtee, a dealer in potatoes.
Rowjee Mussoojee, a horse breaker.
Esmailjee Ahmedjee, a hack buggy keeper.
Dossoo bin Abdool Russool, a syrang.
Kessow Wassoodew alias Kessow Rowjee, a carpenter.
Pestonjee Byramjee Kolah, a broker.
George Randall, unemployed.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions that the real and personal estates and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

AMATEUR CONCERT.

IN the almost entire absence of public entertainments that unhappily distinguishes Bombay, it is an exquisite treat to attend a Concert—amateur though it be—like the one given in the large hall of Government House at Parell on Wednesday evening. We all remember how the Vicar of Wakefield's eldest son, George, complained that, though when he played merely for the amusement of others his musical performances called forth the heartiest praise, yet when it was pence he sought he found his hearers infinitely more difficult to please. Such is generally the case with amateurs : they are judged by a far lower standard than is applied in the case of "professionals." But the ladies and gentlemen who sang at the Concert on Wednesday seemed exceptional, and might be compared, in a manner not at all "odious," with performers of much larger pretensions.

The Concert, as our readers are aware, was given in aid of a fund which is being raised to defray the cost of the new organ in St. Thomas' Cathedral ; and it was therefore gratifying to see that—notwithsanding the high price of the ticket (Rs. 7)—there was an exceedingly large attendance. His Excellency the Governor was present, in company with Lady Frere and the Misses Frere ; and the *elite* of Bombay society was largely and brilliantly represented. A number of native gentlemen, with two or three Parsee ladies, were also amongst the company.

At nine o'clock Sir Bartle entered the hall, a band outside playing "God save the Queen" the while ; and in a minute or two after, the work of the programme was begun. The first piece—"The Dawn of Day"—was executed in a pleasing style, by a well-trained choir of ladies and gentlemen, about twenty in number. It is needless in a brief notice of the Concert to mention all the songs in detail, particularly as it would be a violation of propriety to publish the names of the ladies and gentlemen who took part in them ; still, to refer only to those which gave the audience unmixed satisfaction would almost exhaust the programme, for, though we might not care to use the common paradox that "every one was better than another," yet they were all of them, almost without exception, good, and only distinguished by different degrees of excellence. In the first part of the programme we were particularly pleased with the merry trio, "Up, quit thy Bower," and the duet, "Il ciel stellato," which was sung by two ladies with exquisite sweetness. "The Message" (Blumenthal) had a depth of pathos imparted to it by the lady who sung it, which drew forth loud applause ; for it was not only rendered with a charming voice and the nicest musical taste, but in a manner which conveyed the full meaning of the beautiful words of the song.

In the second part of the programme (which was preceded by an interval of some minutes) a gentleman who sang the somewhat hackneyed air "Thou art so near, and yet so far," received a rapturous and well merited *encore*, and favoured the audience with an additional song in answer to the call. A "duetto" from "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," evidently a piece difficult to render with due effect, had full justice done to it ; and a performance on the flute was also deserving a word of praise.

The sacred selections at the end of the programme formed not the least interesting portion of the Concert ; and a part of Mozart's Twelfth Mass, performed by a full choir at the conclusion, had a most impressive effect.

Altogether the Concert was thoroughly successful ; and we see no reason why Bombay should not have more entertainments of the kind.

GROUNDING OF THE BRITISH SHIP "PLANET."

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

A MARINE Court of Enquiry, composed of J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, and F. Blackmore, Esq., Surveyor to Messrs. Remington and Co., assembled on Wednesday last at the Fort Police Court, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the British ship *Planet*, on the S. W. Prongs, while entering the harbour of Bombay on the morning of the 1st inst.

Mr. Cooper, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, the Crown Solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Mr. Langley, of the firm of Messrs. Kelly, Hore, Manisty, and Langley, appeared on behalf of the master of the *Planet*.

Mr. Cooper put in a copy of Captain Barker's report to Government on the occurrence of the accident, and an original letter from the captain of the *Planet*, giving particulars of the accident. The substance of both has already been before the public.

Captain William Timothy Nattras, examined by Mr. Cooper, deposed :—I am commander of the ship *Planet*. She is a British ship owned by Messrs. Bonus of London. I admit having been served with a copy of my own report on which this investigation was ordered. I now produce a master's certificate from the Board of Trade, No. 4764, issued on the 10th April 1851. This is my third voyage to Bombay. I was captain on both my previous voyages. At 8 o'clock on the evening of the 28th February we were in the latitude of the Colaba Light-house, and from five and twenty to thirty miles to the westward of it. The wind was variable from north-east to north-west. I produce the ship's log, but I am not acquainted with its contents. I have not examined it, but I have looked over the statement of the occurrences contained in it. It contains a correct statement of the occurrences on that day. From 8 P. M. of the 21st February, we steered due east till I made Colaba Light right ahead about half past 10 o'clock the same night. I then judged the light to be about seventeen miles distant, because the chart states it to be visible from that distance. The light was visible from the poop and the forecastle, and bore due east. It was fine moonlight and a clear night. I continued to steer east until I supposed that we were seven or eight miles from the light. I commenced heaving the lead about 1 A. M. on the 1st inst., but did not obtain soundings until about 2 o'clock, when we obtained soundings in about ten or eleven fathoms. The ship was coming in very slowly. When the light was about seven or eight miles distant, I altered the course gradually point by point to south-east and east, keeping the light, as I imagined, at a distance of five miles on the port side. I did not distinguish the outer light-ship, though I endeavoured to do so, but I saw several lights in the direction I expected to see the light-ship. I was endeavouring to make the outer light-ship, outside of which I intended to anchor, and was using the Colaba light to guide me to it. A little after 2 o'clock, I burnt a blue light and sent up a rocket as a signal for a pilot. It was answered in a few minutes by a blue light from the Colaba Light-house. I do not remember the bearings of the Colaba Light-house at that time. I thought at that time I was six miles from the Light-house. We still continued on our course south-east and by east until the water shoaled rather suddenly to eight and seven fathoms, with a sandy bottom. I believe, when I put the helm hard aport and trimmed the sails to keep off the land. The ship wore off until her head was south south-west, when she took the ground so gently that I was not aware of it. While in the act of wearing about ten minutes previously, she just grated over the ground, but very lightly. I had not been able to distinguish the outer light before the ship grounded. I never saw any maroon or blue light burnt from the outer light-ship, nor any other signal. I had not distinguished the inner light-ship either. At the time we struck, I supposed I was from four to five miles distant from the Colaba light. After the ship first grazed the ground, a gun was fired from the Colaba Light-house. No other guns or signals were fired. The tide, when we struck, was nearly ebb, the wind about north north-west, a light breeze. This letter, dated the 3rd inst., was addressed by me to the Master Attendant. The statement contained in that letter, that I had decided on entering the port during the night, is not correct, as I had changed my mind between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, having then determined to anchor outside so soon as I could make out the outer light ship. I had given special instructions to the chief officer to look first for the Colaba light, and then for the outer light ship. I attribute the ship's grounding to the bad position of the Colaba Light-house, and to a haze which prevailed at the time. I did not particularly notice the haze till after daylight, when I found the ship so much nearer the land than I expected her to be—that is the reason why I think there was a haze. I once brought a vessel into the Bombay harbour at night without a pilot, and that was during the south-west monsoon. After the ship grounded, we trimmed the yards in readiness for getting her off during the flood-tide. Two pilots came on board at a quarter past 4 o'clock. A kedge was run out from the bow by the pilot. The vessel floated off the ground a little after 10 o'clock, with the rising tide and the wind fair for going off. The ship was brought to an anchor in the harbour about two P. M. that day. I think the ship has sustained very little damage. After coming off the ground until the cargo was discharged, she made two and a half inches of water an hour.

Examined by Mr. Langley—It was clear overhead through the whole night, and therefore I thought there was no haze anywhere, and that I was seven or eight miles from the light. I was never off the deck the whole night, and personally endeavoured to distinguish the outer light ship. About half-past 2 o'clock I made the anchor ready for anchoring outside. Just before this I had burnt a blue light and rocket for a pilot. A blue light is the usual signal for a pilot. I sent up the rocket to draw more attention. The lead was kept constantly going from 1 o'clock until the ship grounded. After the ship struck, the bearings were taken, and the lighthouse bore north-east half north, and the light then appeared to be distant about four miles. The pilot did not come on board until about two hours after we first signalled for him. When he came alongside, he hailed us to port our helm, and asked what water I had, and whether I knew where we were. I was not aware that the outer light-ship burnt a blue light and a maroon at intervals. I was looking out carefully, and did not see any. I deemed the guns fired from the lighthouse to be a caution for me.

To the Court—To the best of my recollection, our course from ten to two o'clock was due east. I cannot account for the course entered in the log during that time being east half north. I have no recollection of going to the northward of east. My aim was to make a due east course.

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Nor can I account for the entry in the log book at 11-4, that the light bore east by north. The bearings are not always taken very correctly, owing to the motion of the ship. In the courses I steered I made no allowance for the flood-tide, and depended wholly on the lights. I had carefully studied the chart before determining to enter the harbour. I was not conscious that there was any haze, and made no allowance for it. If I had seen the outer lightship, I should have considered it a guide for my distance from the Prongs. The ship took about a quarter of an hour to wear after the helm was put aport. She was this time in wearing owing to her being very close to the ground. We steered in the direction of the cluster of lights, among which I supposed the outer lightship to be. I was never at any time to the eastward of the position in which I took the ground. My course previous to wearing was south-east and by east. The cluster of lights was a little on the starboard bow and ahead. The lightship bore about south half-west from the position in which we took the ground, as I now see from the chart.

Question by the Court.—Was it possible that the lightship should be among the cluster of lights you saw right ahead or on the lee bow?

Witness—Yes, there were lights as far as four or five points on the lee bow

The Court here adjourned until 2 P.M. this day (Friday).

COTTON CULTIVATION.

The following papers were yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

To His Excellency the Honorable
Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B. and K. S. I.,
Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Honourable Sir,—I have the honour to submit the accompanying Return of Cotton cultivation in the Province for the current year contrasted with 1864-65.

There is a large falling off in the extent of land cultivated throughout the Province, as shown below:—

Kurrachee Collectorate	1,051	22	3
Hydrabad Collectorate	15,112	24	0
Shikarpoor Collectorate	12,565	37	0
Thurr and Parkur	1,421	32	0
	30,151	35	3
Deduct increase in the Frontier Districts	363	13	0
Net decrease	29,788	22	3

The cause may be attributed to a decline in the prices of cotton since the latter end of 1864, and to a corresponding rise in the price of grain.

The increase in the cultivation of foreign cotton is insignificant compared with 1864-65, being 44 Beegahs, 36 Goontas, and 12 Annas.

In the Frontier Districts 5,600 lbs. of exotic cotton seed have been applied for, where experiments on a larger scale than has hitherto been tried are in progress. It is satisfactory also to observe that the Zemindars of the district are alive to the advantages derived by the use of Cotton Gins, and that eight have been sent for from England.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

S Mansfield,
Commissioner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Larkhana, 28th February 1866.

COLLECTORATES OF AHMEDABAD, KAIRA, AND SURAT.

To A. Rogers, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith the return called for in your endorsement upon Resolution of Government dated 11th July 1865.

The orders of Government are that this return should be submitted before the end of February; the delay is solely attributable to the late receipt of the Collectors' returns; that for Khandeish, although repeatedly called for, has not yet been received.

The returns, so far as they have been received, show a decrease of cotton cultivation in 1,68,783 acres, 32 goontas; and produce 6,944 candies, 616 lbs. This decrease is doubtless attributable to the great depression that existed in the cotton trade at the sowing season, owing to the sudden cessation of the American war.

The returns, on the whole, show that there has been a good cotton season in Guzerat, but I do not think that this report and its accompaniment should be taken as a criterion for forming any reliable opinion upon the cotton trade of the year.

At the close of last season an immense quantity of cotton remained in the country (generally up in out-of-the-way places in the Mofussil). This has been sold this year, and it is probable that from that cause, although the cotton crop of the year is less than that of 1864-65, the exports will be greater; in fact, if prices keep up in the English market, there is no doubt but that the exports of cotton from Bombay for 1865-66 will reach at least a very high average.

The season is too early to form anything but a premature opinion. The regular yearly returns to Government are due a month hence, and in submitting them I trust I shall be in a position to furnish more reliable data than are contained in this somewhat meagre report.

I am to-day submitting a report on the Southern Cotton Districts through the Revenue Commissioner S. D.—I have the honour to be, &c., W. Walton,
In charge Office of Cotton Commissioner.

Dharwar, 1st March 1866.

COLLECTORATES OF AHMEDNUGGUR, BELGAUM, DHARWAR, POONA, (EXCLUDING SHOLAPORE), KULLADGHEE AND SATTARA.

To J. W. Hadow, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner S. D.

Sir,—In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter letter dated 19th September 1865, I have the honour to forward the enclosed Return of Cotton cultivation for 1865-66.

The orders of Government are that this return should be submitted before the end of February; the delay is solely attributable to the late receipt of the Collectors' returns; that for the Sub-Collectorate of Sholapoor is not yet to hand.

The returns, so far as they have been received, show a decrease of cotton cultivation in 173,467 acres, 25 goontas, and produce 54,905 candies, 564 lbs. The former decrease is doubtless attributable to the great depression that existed in the cotton trade at the sowing season, owing to the sudden cessation of the American war, combined with the very great demand that existed at the same time for all kinds of cereals. The decrease of produce is accounted for partly by the foregoing reason, and partly by a want of rain at the cotton sowing season in many parts of the Southern Division. On this latter account many cultivators, who would otherwise have planted their usual quantity, cultivated no cotton whatever, and in the fields of many of those that did plant there has been but a very poor out-turn.

The returns, on the whole, show a fair cotton season in the districts they report upon; but I do not think this letter and its accompaniment should be taken as a criterion for forming any reliable opinion upon the cotton trade of the year.

At the close of last season an immense quantity of cotton remained in the country (generally up in out-of-the-way towns of the Mofussil). This has been sold this year, and it is probable that from this cause, although the cotton crop of the year is less than that of its predecessor, the exports will be greater; in fact, if prices are maintained in the English market there is no doubt but that the exports of cotton from Western India of 1865-66 will at least reach a very high average.

The season is as yet too early to form anything but a premature opinion. The regular yearly returns to Government are due about a month hence, and in submitting them I trust I shall be in a position to furnish more reliable data than are contained in this somewhat meagre report.

The remarks supplied by the Collectors of Kulladghee and Sattara are well worthy of attention; the former as showing what an effect high prices has on the Mofussil demand for Manchester goods, and the latter the imperfect data upon which this and similar returns have necessarily to be framed.

I am to-day submitting a report on the Northern Cotton Districts through the Revenue Commissioner N. D.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. Walton,
In charge Office of Cotton Commissioner.

Dharwar, 1st March 1866.

TOONGAR HILL AS A SANITARIUM.

Report on the Toongar Hill, Talooka Bassein, Zilla Tanna, by A. R. Macdonald, Esq., First Assistant Collector, dated 9th March 1866.

The description of the hill and the way of reaching it given by Mr. Hope are very correct. Toongar is a hill situated between the two Talookas of Bassein and Bhewndy, the villages of both marching on the top. To the west and south there are numerous spurs, all thickly wooded; to the north and east the sides of the hill are steep, and generally inaccessible. The best route for the ascent of the hill is from the 'Bassein road' station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to Gokhirwa by a metalled road, distance about 1½ mile, thence skirting the south end of Waliw, and the north end of Satewlee, through the Warlee hamlet of Dhouvera to the temple of Shree Toongar, about four miles. This temple is at a distance of about five or six miles from the top of the hill, and stands in a valley almost surrounded by hills, the slopes of which with the land in the valley are held in Enam for the temple.

From the temple to the top of the hill of Toongar there are four different ascents up spurs of the large hill. The Enam boundary lies on the top of the first ascent, and the land included in the Enam is quite distinct and separate from the main hill itself, which is included in the forest lands of the different Government villages adjoining each other in this part of the Kamun and Saiwan Mahals of the Bassein and Bhewndy Talookas. The ascent is steep and much obstructed with jungle; it would be possible, however, by following the sides of the large hill to make an easy ascent up to within a short distance of the top, where there is a break, and the last part of the hill rises very abruptly.

Last January, in company with Mr. Percival, I ascended the hill by the path leading from the temple. Mr. Littlewood joined us, and gave us some information regarding the country. We passed the night within a few feet of the top of the hill on a small plateau, and next day, after walking all over the hill, we descended by another route through the woods. From observation I am convinced that the best ascent at present known is from the temple, but at the south end of the hill an easy gradient would, I think, be found leading up from the village of Chinchotee. This would not be so near the Railway station, and therefore not so convenient to any persons residing on the hill as a road made *via* the temple.

Regarding the suitability or otherwise of the Toongar hill for a sanitarium, there are three questions—the means of getting to it, the presence of springs of water on or near the top, and the area to be obtained at the top for building purposes. The first I have already described; the total distance from the 'Bassein road' station to the top of the hill I estimate at not less than twelve miles. Beside the two routes for ascending the hill which I have mentioned, there are three or four other paths, but all very steep, and not in proximity to the Railway.

Regarding water, when I ascended the hill we found some difficulty in procuring it; about 200 yards from the top in a hollow between two spurs of the hill, and on its western or sea side, water was flowing in small quantities, but by constructing a Bund across the outlet a large reservoir could be made, which, I think, would be sufficient to provide a perennial supply. On the top of the hill itself from one end to the other we found no water, nor any signs of it; but at the north end, a few feet down the face, there is a thick grove of trees, all green and vigorous, and here water would, I think, be procured within a few feet of the surface. Beyond this spot the hill throws out a spur to the north, which terminates very abruptly; it is considerably lower than the main part of the hill, and we did not explore it; but the woods on the top were green, and water may be procurable there; a road down to it from the top of the hill would not be an expensive work. Elsewhere in places on the top the woods are green and thick, and the only way to ascertain whether water is procurable would be to expend a few hundred rupees in sinking temporary wells in different places during the month of April, when wells in the plains are put to their severest test in supplying water, and in many cases fail to do so. Only in the one place mentioned above did we notice facilities for damming up the water and constructing a reservoir, but no doubt where trees remain green all through the year, water, though perhaps in limited quantities, must be procurable near the surface of the ground.

With reference to the area obtainable for building purposes at the top of the hill, I enclose a small survey sketch, together with a descriptive list of the numbers into which, for the convenience of measurement, the hill was divided. From this it will be seen that, including stony ground, jungle, and clear land the total area on the top is 77 acres, 23 goontas, divided thus—stony 4 acres, 13 goontas; jungle 26 acres 8 goontas; clear land 47 acres 2 goontas. This could all be utilised, but even then the number of houses would be very limited, and giving each 5 acres the space at command would only allow of 15 or 16 houses being built. The stony ground would require to be cleared, and most of the jungle trees, euphorbia bushes, &c., to be cut down. Then the best site for building would be about the centre of the plateau. The hill is nearly three miles in length at the top, and at the very broadest part only a mile, or a little more in width, but the general width is a from quarter to half a mile. There is no large town within 14 or 15 miles distance, *i. e.*, Bassein on the west, or 10 miles on the south-east, *i. e.*, Bhewndy, from which last side the ascent is very steep.

If the limited area at the top is no drawback to the Toongar hill being made a sanitarium, then as regards position it has every advantage—upwards of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, from which as the crow flies its summit may be within a distance of 10 miles: it rises up abruptly from the plains, and is open to the sea breeze, there being no hill of any size to intercept the wind. The view is, as described by Mr. Hope, as magnificent a one as can be seen in the Konkan, where lovely scenery in many districts forms the rule, and not the exception. I believe that experience has shown that the heat on Toongar is never very great in the day time, and the nights are always cool, as last year a record was kept by a person sent up during the hot season.

If it is determined to thoroughly investigate the adaptability or otherwise of Toongar for a hill station, then I would recommend that sanction should be at once accorded to expending a few thousand rupees on clearing a road *via* the temple to the top of the hill, and also in sinking temporary wells at different places on the summit to test whether water is procurable during the hottest and driest season of the year This should be done at once; and if the result is favourable, then some further measures might be taken after the monsoon for the furtherance of the objects in view in this correspondence.

Resolution.—The Collector to be authorized to incur any moderate expense not exceeding Rupees 2,000 in searching for water and clearing a footpath so as to render the summit accessible, and enable him to report on the cost of clearing such a mule track as may hereafter be capable of conversion into a road for carts.

The sum expended during the season should be reported to the Public Works Department and debited to the Reserve Fund before the 1st May.

The Principal Inspector General Medical Department should be requested to arrange for a series of experiments to ascertain the heat and rain-fall, &c., to the end of the monsoon, and to compare the results with the returns for Bombay, Tanna and Matheran.

The Collector to be informed that Government will await, with interest, any further information or suggestions he may have to offer.

Copy of Mr. Macdonald's report and enclosures to be sent to the Agent Bombay and Baroda Railway Company.

INSURRECTION IN BHAWULPORE.

Information has reached us of the outbreak of another insurrection in the neighbouring state of Bhawulpore which has assumed a very serious character. We learn that a party of Bulwahwallahs or rebels assembled near Sunjurpoor, where Ahmed Khan, Kardar of Subzulkote, proceeded with two guns to attack them. A skirmish ensued in which the Kardar and seven of his men were slain and five or six others wounded. The rebels took the guns, their loss being one man only. Two Banians who happened to be near the place at the time of the fight were killed. The Bulwahwallahs repaired to Subzulkote, released Subzul Khan Dadpootra, who was imprisoned there for having been concerned in a previous insurrection, and made him Mooktyarkar of the place. A person named Khooda Bux Lohar, who had taken part in the last outbreak, and escaped into British territory, hastened to join the rebels, and was appointed Naib Kardar of Subzulkote. From this point the Bulwahwallahs marched to attack Ahmedpore Chota, or "the little," which lies sixty-five miles to the southward of Ahmedpore Burra, or "the great." Here the Kunorahs, or officials of the Khan of Bhawulpore, fraternised with the rebels, to whom they gave up the *Toshkhana* and treasury. Beyram-Khan Chandia next led the Dadpootras across the river, took a place called Allahabad, and went on to Khanpoor, where they were attached by the Khan's Rohilla troops. The battle, which the latter lost, appears to have been severe, it being reported that three hundred of the Rohilla sepoys fell in it The result of this affair placed Khanpoor, a town containing a population of about twenty thousand souls, in possession of the rebels who were preparing to attack Ahmedpore Burra, the capital of Bhawulpore, which is thirty miles from Khanpoor. The Khan's chiefs, hearing of the approach of the insurgents, had assembled an army of eleven hundred men, and with some guns had gone to a place called Chowdurie to give battle to the Dadpootras. A panic seems to have seized the people who were either fleeing by thousands into British territory, or deserting the villages to conceal themselves in the jungles.

This state of things was not unexpected. The Administration Report of the Punjab, for 1864-65, makes allusion to the subject in the following terms:—"The affairs of Bhawulpore are still, it is to be regretted, in a most unsatisfactory condition; last year the cruelty of the Nawab in causing the execution of his three uncles in the fort of Derrawar called down the serious displeasure of His Excellency the Viceroy; during the present year, his harsh treatment of others among his relatives has necessitated the interference of the British Government; while his conduct towards his subjects has been reckless and oppressive, and calculated to endanger the peace of his territory. It was intimated in the last report that some of the Dadpootra rebels, who had been defeated by His Highness's troops, had taken refuge in our territories. Two of these refugees, Pannu Khan and Lal Baksh Khan, at the end of last year, organized a serious attack upon the village of Subzulkote, belonging to the Bhawulpore State. The attack was repulsed, and the leaders again took refuge in our territories, but were arrested and placed in custody; the Nawab perseveringly urged the surrender of the fugitives; his request was refused, but as they had abused the asylum formerly afforded them, they have, in default of furnishing security, been placed in confinement at Lahore."

We can see one way only of pacifying this unhappy little State, and that is by annexing it to Sind.

After the above was in type we were put in possession of further particulars of the outbreak in Bhawulpore contained in letters dated the 4th and 10th instant respectively. It appears that the engagement at Sunjurpoor took place on the 3rd, when the Kardar drove out the rebels, who to the number of two hundred and fifty were under Yusuf Khan. On the 4th, however, they had a second fight between Sunjurpoor and Subzulkote, in which, as already stated, the Kardar Ahmed Khan was killed, the Nawab's forces being dispersed and abandoning their guns. The news of the capture of Subzulkote and the appoinment of rebel officials is confirmed. There was on the 3rd a mutiny at Allahabad, where the Nawab had sent a regiment of sepoys and six guns under his officers, Yussuf Ali Sha, Syed Chirag Ali, and Ali Kobah. Yusuf Khan took Ahmedpore Chota on the 5th; the Nawab's people surrendered the place to him, but attempted to attack his men in the course of the night, when their plans were frustrated, and many were punished for their treachery. A battle took place near this afterwards, in which the Nawab's troops suffered severely. Beyram Khan Chandia, in the correspondence before us, is represented as being on the Nawab's side, instead of being a rebel leader as previously stated. It seems, however, that he wanted to treat with Yusuf Khan and that after his defeat he fled from Ahmedpore. We further learn that the Nawab has sent his best General named Goolam Mahomed with a regiment and some artillery to oppose the rebels. This force arrived at Khanpoor on the 4th, where the battle first mentioned by us must have taken place with disastrous results to the ruler of Bhawulpore.—*Sindian, March* 17.

FORT POLICE COURT.—22nd March.

(Before J P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

An Ungrateful Son.—Rustomjee Manockjee was charged with being drunk and assaulting his father, Manockjee Jamsetjee, in Fish Bazaar road.

Nanabhoy Manockjee, sworn—I am a dealer in silk goods. Yesterday, at 4 P. M., at our house in Parseewadda, the defendant, my brother, came drunk, lifted up my father, who was sitting in the verandah, and threw him down on to the road, about three feet below, and then sat upon him and struck him with his fist. My father has sustained severe injuries, and is unable to come out.

A medical certificate by Mr. Burjorjee Framjee, a Graduate of the Grant Medical College, showed that the complainant is unable to leave his house in consequence of injuries received by him.

His Worship, therefore, remanded the defendant to the Common Jail until the 27th instant.

Drunkenness.—A European female, named Mrs. Margaret Lawder, respectably attired in a suit of black, was placed before His Worship by Constable Hanson, on a charge of being drunk and incapable of taking care of herself, at Colaba, on Wednesday evening last.

The defendant, who did not appear to have completely recovered from the effects of drink during the previous night, pleaded guilty to having been drunk, but urged, in extenuation of her offence, that grief at the death of her husband, which occurred a fortnight ago, was the cause of it; and that she sought to drown her cares by drinking.

His Worship told her that the course she had adopted was not a proper one for any propose, much less for showing her respect for the memory of her deceased husband. This was the first time that a European female appeared before him as a magistrate, for having been so far drunk as to be incapable of taking care of herself, and he hoped it would be the last.

The defendant was fined one rupee for being drunk and half a rupee for buggy-hire. She said she had nothing in the shape of money; she was therefore locked up for a short time, when the amount of the fine was obtained from some friend, and she was released.

Theft of Wearing Apparel.—Bastiao Almeida, a domestic servant, was charged with stealing forty-two articles of wearing apparel, worth Rs. 41, the property of Mr. James Rattray, an engineer in Her Majesty's Dockyard. The prosecutor boarded in Small Colaba with Mrs. Bilby, whose servant the prisoner was. He had been missing clothes from time to time during the last five months. This morning the prisoner's box was searched in consequence of information given by one of the servants, when a number of the missing articles were found, some of them being the property of the prosecutor and some of Mrs. Bilby.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to the House of Correction for two calendar months.

Drunk and Disorderly Behaviour on Board Ship.—Alexander Dougan, steward of the British ship *Sandringham*, was charged with being drunk and injuring the ship's property. On Wednesday evening last, when Captain Muir went on board, he found, the prisoner drunk and noisy, and caused him to be shut up in one of the state-rooms. This mode of confinement exasperated the prisoner, who broke one of the panels of the door of the state-room, and, coming out, aimed a blow at the captain and threatened to strike him. He was therefore put in irons.

The prisoner, in defence, declared he was quite sober when the captain came on board, but was greatly excited in consequence of an altercation he had with the boatswain previously thereto; and that the treatment he received from the captain quite turned his head.

His Worship declined to entertain the charge of drunkenness against the prisoner, as it occurred on board a ship; but, for the injury done to the door of the state-room, fined him Rs. 5, the money to be given to the captain, who objected to the smallness of the amount in comparison with the extent of the injury done by the prisoner to the ship's property. His Worship told the captain the fault was his own, in not having produced evidence to show the amount of the damage done, or to prove that the prisoner did the injury to the ship's property that he was alleged to have done.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

Fourth Day, Thursday, 22nd March.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at a quarter to ten o'clock, and the jury having all answered to their names the case commenced yesterday was resumed.

The Murder at Bassein.

The Advocate General proceeded to call the following additional evidence:—

Constantine Ballantine, apothecary at Manickpore, in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. On the 19th December last went with his brother to Nielgoond, where he saw the prisoner Bennis at the foot of the hill. Bennis said "We sent for you, but the man has gone away, and your services are not required." Bennis then went up to the bungalow in company with witness and his brother. This was between 12 and 1 o'clock. Saw Sullivan lying on a couch in the hall of the bungalow. Bennis went up to Sullivan and spoke to him in a low tone of voice. Sullivan was asleep, and Bennis awoke him, when he said to witness, "All right, doctor, you can go, your services are not required." Bennis then wanted to go, with witness to Manickpore, but was told that some time would elapse before he (witness) could go as he had to visit some patients; and therefore advised him to go by the slow train as he had missed his previous night duty. Bennis then left to go by the slow train, and witness afterwards returned by his lorry. Sullivan was at that time intoxicated. Witness returned the next day about 3 o'clock, and saw Sullivan at 5, when he was in custody. Next saw Bennis on the evening of the 21st at the station. He said he required witness's assistance, asked him for what. He said "Don't you recollect that I said to Sullivan, that he had done a very bad thing in burning the body?" Witness replied "I heard nothing that you spoke to Sullivan about."

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—The conversation between witness and Bennis took place at the railway station. Never heard of any act of violence taking place between Sullivan or any of his work people.

By Mr. McCulloch—Saw Lalla, the cook, at the foot of the hill on the evening of 19th December. Asked Lalla what had become of the sick man, and he said he knew nothing about it, as his master had sent him away. Witness knew a European constable of the name of Noble: he was present at the conversation between witness and Bennis at the railway station, and must have heard what was said. He (Bennis) did not say, "Well, doctor, you see what this is come to. I shall call upon you as a witness, as I was the man who sent for you," neither did he say "you need not call upon me, as I did not get there, and saw nothing but ashes." The only conversation that took place was the one previously stated.

To the Court—Had been apothecary to the Company for five years, and had known Sullivan about a year and a half, but had not been on intimate terms with him. Had no conversation with Sullivan since the 20th of December, or any communication with him in writing. Had no conversation with the fouzdar. Sullivan asked witness to send a letter to his wife from the station. Never spoke to Bennis before that day. Had no quarrel with Bennis at any time.

Kessoo Balcristna was railway time-keeper at the Manickpore station in December last and was in the habit of going to Neilgoond. Had a conversation about half past six in the morning of the 19th with Sullivan, when he told witness to discharge all Purdasees in their employ, as they did not serve properly. On the following morning saw Sullivan near the quarry, when he told witness to go to his bungalow. He then told him to write a letter to the fouzdar, and to say therein that there was some urgent business which would require the attendance of the fouzdar quickly. That morning saw the police there before getting instructions to write the letter. Sullivan asked "why the police were walking about there." Witness said he did not know. This was about 7 o'clock, before they went to the bungalow.

Oree Chilloo, a dhobie, knew Suddoo for 20 years. He was about 30 years of age, and a strong and healthy man. The ear-rings produced were the same as those worn by the deceased. Saw Sullivan on the morning of the 19th at his bungalow with Bennis at 7 o'clock. Sullivan asked witness where Ragoo and Pudda were. Witness told him that they were at the usual place where they took their meals. Thereupon he told Sewram to go and fetch Suddoo. Bennis was talking to Sullivan in English which witness did not understand. Sewram brought Suddoo to the store from the quarry, when Sullivan asked him where Pudda was First heard of Suddoo's death—of his having been killed—about noon on the 19th. Went up to the bungalow about 3 o'clock, when he saw Sullivan sitting on a chair in the doorway. Witness said to him "Where is Suddoo? Give him leave to go to his meal." Sullivan said "I have not got Suddoo here: he is neither in my house or my shoes. Go away." Observed that Sullivan had a double barrelled gun and a sword-stick lying near him. Did not know whether it was loaded or not. He did not touch it in witness's presence. Brought the police on the following day. A police naique had given him a letter on the previous day directed to the fouzdar at Bassein, and delivered it to that officer about 6 the next morning, and returned with the police to Neilgoond about half past 9 or 10 o'clock. Sullivan was in the bungalow, and the jemadar asked him to point out where the dead body was. They went to the place, and found the body in a hole close by the spot where it was burnt. Witness recognised it as being that of Suddoo.

Sewnath Jokee saw the dead body of Suddoo on the afternoon of the 19th December.

Balwuntrow Narrayen was employed at the time in question at the store under Sullivan. Saw both the prisoners with Suddoo at the abovementioned place; they were questioning him about a watch. He denied knowing anything about it. They caused him to be detained there. Saw both the prisoners kick Suddoo as he was sitting down in the store: that was a short time after the conversation about the watch. Only saw each of the prisoners kick him gently once.

Kala Dumba, patel of Neilgoond, remembered the police coming to him with some other person, in December, and in consequence of what they told him he kept a watch round the hill, and on the following morning went to a place with the police and found the remains of a dead man.

Appa Wittoo, police naique, was called, but did not answer to his name. The Court ordered his recognisance (for Rs. 100) to be estreated.

Chittoo Succaram went to Neilgoond on the discovery of the body, having received a letter from Sullivan, who he found in his bungalow. Witness asked him why he had sent the letter. Sullivan said "I have to give you some directions," when he said "a guard came here and he struck (or killed) a ramoosee, and has gone away to Bombay." Witness asked Sullivan to point out the place where he had killed him. Sullivan said "the body has been thrown away somewhere on the hill; I don't know where." Sullivan spoke in imperfect Hindustanee, which witness would not have understood properly if it had not been interpreted to him by Ballantine, who was present. Witness then ordered the Purdasees to search for the body. During that time Sullivan remained in the bungalow. The Purdasees returned in about an hour when they found it. Witness then went with Sullivan to the spot where the body was.

In cross-examination by Mr. Barton, witness admitted that he did not himself understand a word of English, and that what was said on this occasion was interpreted by Gerald Ballantine.

Gerald Ballantine was recalled, and in answer to a question put to him by the Advocate General said that he interpreted on that occasion between the last witness and Sullivan, to the best of his ability.

Imaum Khan, jemadar of police, deposed to having gone to Sullivan's house on the morning of the 20th December, when he asked that prisoner "why he had done this?" Sullivan said "I have done nothing." Witness then said "who killed him?" Sullivan replied "I know nothing, I was drunk, perhaps Bennis, the guard, did it."

Ebenezer Blandford was called on his subpœna, and not answering to his name his recognizance (Rs. 200) was ordered to be estreated.

Richard Noble, police constable, arrested Bennis at the house of Mr. Cochrane on the night of the 20th. He did not know whether it was in December or January. At that time Bennis was writing the document produced. This document was given eventually to the magistrate at Tanna. [This document was put in and read by the Clerk of the Crown.] It was written by the prisoner Bennis to his superior officer, explaining the circumstance of the death of Suddoo, who he stated had fallen down suddenly dead in the verandah of Sullivan's house, and to Sullivan persisting in burning the dead body. Witness then went on to state that on his arresting Bennis in Bombay he was taken to the Oomercarry Chowkey, and that he there wrote another document, now produced, which he subsequently gave to Mr. Edginton, who sealed it up in an envelope and handed it over to witness to take to Bassein. [This document was also put in and read by the Clerk of the Crown.] It was somewhat similar to the other. Amongst other things it stated that Sullivan dragged in a native by the hair of his head, and said that he was the man who had stolen the watch. Bennis then stated that he spoke kindly to the man, gave him Rs. 5, and promised him more if he found the watch, and as to his going in search of it, but did not find it. He then returned to the bungalow and went to bed. On the following day he saw a native looking very wild come into the verandah, and suddenly dropped down dead, and to Sullivan's insisting upon burning the body, saying that "he was a d—d rogue." Had known Bennis for five months.

In cross-examination by Mr. Barton, witness stated that he had known Sullivan about three years, during which time he had borne a good character for kindness to people under him.

By Mr. McCulloch—Bennis said to Ballantine at the station "you see what this has come to." Ballantine replied "I know nothing about it. I was not called until all the mischief was over. For God's sake don't call on me, as I know nothing about it." Witness admitted that he thought he did say before the magistrate that Ballantine said "I saw nothing but ashes." Bennis said before that to Ballantine, "I shall call you as a witness." When witness first took Bennis into custody he had no warrant. Bennis went with him without making any objection.

To the Court.—Did not hear Bennis say to Ballantine at the station, that he had told Sullivan, that he had done a bad thing by burning the body.

Thomas Edwin Cochrane knew both the prisoners. Recollected a telegram being brought to him by Mr. Keay. Bennis that same evening asked for some paper at witness's bungalow and wrote a statement of his own accord.

In reply to Mr. Barton witness gave Sullivan a good character for sobriety and humanity.

George Keay was called, and as he did not appear his recognizance (Rs. 200) was estreated.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner Sullivan. He commenced by expressing the great responsibility he felt in being called upon to defend a man from so serious a charge as culpable homicide amounting to murder.

His Lordship interrupted the learned counsel here, and observed that he could relieve that learned gentleman of that responsibility, as the case against them did not amount to more than culpable homicide *not* amounting to murder.

Mr. Barton expressed the great relief that he felt at what his Lordship had so kindly intimated to him. The learned gentleman then went on to contend that there was no evidence to convict his client of any crime at all. The evidence, the learned gentleman, characterised of the witnesses as being contradictory in the extreme. There was nothing to show the cause of the man's death, which might have arisen from any one of a hundred different causes. There was no proof, beyond the evidence of the boy, that Sullivan was aware of the death of Suddoo until he was informed of it. But when he found that the man was dead—who he might have believed had died suddenly—sent openly for four men to carry away the corpse, and if he was guilty of anything, it was of burning the body, which in itself was not a crime under the Code. The theory which the learned gentleman set forth was that, Sullivan did not know that the man had come to his death in an unfair way, and that he in a state of maudlin drunkenness had the body carried away and burned it. Mr. Barton finished by making an earnest appeal to the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and called upon them to give him the benefit of any doubt they might have as to the guilt of the unfortunate man.

Mr. McCulloch then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner Bennis, and in so doing, directed the attention of the jury to the written statement of his client, which he wrote off-hand and sent in to his superior officer without being asked by any one to do so. The learned counsel remarked upon the marked bias of the two Ballantines towards the prisoner Sullivan. He submitted that no account had been given of the second assault except by Ballantine's story. On many important points the evidence was so contradictory that it was impossible to say from it which of the two struck him. The learned gentleman insisted that there were three different stories, all inconsistent with each other, and that alone was sufficient reason why they should acquit both the prisoners. He then proceeded very skilfully to dissect the evidence of the boy Elkia which he believed consisted of what the boy himself said and what he heard, and therefore was not to be relied on. Ballantine's evidence was contradicted both by the manner in which he gave it himself and by the testimony of others, and that, combined with the bias he showed in the case, were sufficient to warrant the jury in discrediting it altogether. Mr. McCulloch in a most ingenious manner called the attention of the jury to the improbability of the different stories told by the different witnesses and of the want of complicity between the prisoners; and if that was the case, he urged that there was no proof that the prisoner Bennis had inflicted the violence which caused the death of the deceased. The learned gentleman then submitted, that even if proved, there was nothing to show that they had done it with any intention of concealment, as all the quarrymen knew that the man was dead. He then characterised the evidence of the Apothecary Ballantine as being a tissue of lies from one end to the other. The learned counsel concluded a most able address by calling upon the jury to acquit the prisoner.

Mr. Barton then called Mr. John Montgomery Slater, who stated that he had known the prisoner Sullivan for three years, and bore high testimony to his character for sobriety and to his humanity towards those under him.

His Lordship then summed up, and explained the law bearing on the charges preferred against the prisoners. The evidence was the most diversified, and made up of the most different statements he had ever heard. The first consideration was as to the cause of the man Suddoo's death. The man was proved to have been in good health, there was evidence to show that he had received violence, but there was nothing to show exactly the extent of that violence. It would be necessary for them to say whether he came to his death by such violence, it would then be for them to say whether one or the other, or both the prisoners, caused it. His Lordship did not believe that either the boy Elkia or the cook Lalla intended to speak otherwise than the truth. Both these witnesses agreed in stating that both the prisoners assaulted the deceased, but the one said that one did it and the other said the other. All the bigarree witnesses agreed in saying that Sullivan went up and directed the arrangements for the burning of the body. His Lordship commented upon the peculiarity of a European taking an active part in the burning of the body of a native, and expressed his opinion that it was a most suspicious proceeding. If the man died a natural death, why did they want to make away with the body? His Lordship then proceeded to read through the most important portions of the evidence, commenting thereon as he proceeded. The jury were then directed to dismiss from their minds the first count in the charge of culpable homicide amounting to murder, and to take into their consideration in the first instance that of culpable homicide *not* amounting to murder. His Lordship concluded a most lucid and able charge, which occupied one hour and twenty minutes, by directing the jury's attention to the fact, that it was not sufficient to screen the conduct of the prisoners in employing the bigarees and the servants in removing the body, and directing them to acquit both or either of them, or to convict both or either on all or any of the charges.

The jury then retired at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock to consider their verdict and returned into Court at 22 minutes to 8 o'clock with a verdict against both prisoners of "fraudulently causing certain evidence of crime to disappear."

His Lordship in passing sentence on the prisoners, said that they had been convicted of a very grave offence There was little or no doubt that one or the other of them, or perhaps both of them, had caused the death of the deceased; but the jury had done quite right, on account of the evidence, in convicting them only of the last charge. He would not be doing his duty if he did not pass a severe sentence upon them, for there was no doubt but that an unfortunate native had met with his death by violence, and the jury had found them guilty of concealing the evidence of crime. The sentence of the Court therefore was, that they be rigorously imprisoned in the House of Correction for a period of three years each.

His Lordship thanked the jury for the assistance they had rendered to him in the case and discharged them.

The Court rose at ten minutes to 8 o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

⁂ Several Letters to the Editor are unavoidably postponed.

"VOX" AND THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The letter in the *Bombay Gazette* of today, signed "Vox," and complaining of changes in Educational Pay and Pension Rules, practically professes to be the complaint of one in the Department of Public Instruction. I wish, as another member of the same department, and in the full confidence that most of my fellows feel with me, to say that the tone of that letter seems to me to be seriously objectionable, and far more calculated to injure than to serve the interests it is intended to forward. P.

22nd March.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I notice in the newspapers of the 21st inst., that the death of Mr. J. Boylett, Preventive Officer, on board the ship *Merchantman*, is attributed to cholera. This is not the fact, he having died from apoplexy, as the following medical certificate conclusively proves.

C. MOURILYAN,
Master, Ship *Merchantman*.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

I hereby certify that on the 20th inst. I saw Mr. James Boylett, late Preventive Officer, on board of the ship *Merchantman*, and am of opinion that he died of apoplexy, and not of cholera, as has been published in the newspapers.

W. W. SOMERVILLE, M.R.C.S.E.

HOW THINGS ARE SOMETIMES DONE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Is it necessary to be any one's nephew to get on in Bombay? A curious question to ask, but one which circumstances suggest.

I have been for some years in this island, am decently educated, can read, write and spell correctly, have a head on my shoulders, and a moderate allowance of brains, and I can make enough to keep me by the exercise of my profession.

But I am not contented because I haven't an uncle here. If I were in England I could make use of my uncle by lending him my watch and chain occasionally, (for a consideration), but if I had an uncle in Bombay, what couldn't I do with him? especially if he wasn't to last beyond a mail or two. Why I could get

	Rs. 2,500 a month	as Prothonotary.
(say) ,,	700 ,,	as Registrar of Jt. Stock Companies.
,,	210 ,,	as Judge's Clerk.
,,	225 ,,	as Comr. for taking affidavits.
,,	300 ,,	as Sealer.
(say) ,,	1,000 ,,	as Clerk of the Insolvent Court.

leaving a nice little total of Rupees 4,935, or within Rs. 65 of the pay of His Lordship the Chief Justice!

Being nobody's nephew, of course I can never get an appointment myself; but as time and tide wait for no man, and as uncles don't pass the whole of their natural lives in Bombay, I may perhaps be permitted to suggest, for the benefit of nephews in general, and a nephew in particular, that the office of "*General Liquidator*" might be established, the duty of the holder of the office being, the payment of other men's debts out of salary and fees unearned in his other appointments. This might, in time, make things tolerably square, but in the meantime they are altogether in favour of

CORNELIUS NEPOS.

MILDEW IN PIECEGOODS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In a recent issue of your paper there appeared a paragraph purporting to be an account of the proceedings at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, and copied, I believe, from the *Manchester Guardian*.

Mr. Malcolm Ross, the chairman, is therein reported to have produced a piece of grey cloth, which had been certified by Captain Dixon and myself as mildewed, and to have said "that a chemical analysis had been made of the size used in making that cloth, and that the declaration of the chemist was that the cloth was not mildewed and never was, and that it contained no element of mildew." Therefore "he was justified in stating that certificates of mildew had been granted without proper precautions on the part of those who granted them."

Although I have in addition to the certificate in question to the declaration of four honourable persons that the lot of goods was mildewed, and although I have been able to trace out the buyers of some of the bales and have their declaration that the goods were mildewed when they bought them, I am willing to pass over the apparent injustice of condemning the surveyors of a number of bales on the strength of the examination of one piece of cloth, and am quite content with Mr. Ross to narrow the issues, and confine my remarks to the piece of cloth which was sent to England and the bale from which it was taken.

And I am confident that the opinion of all who read the evidence I shall produce will be that the want of proper precaution has been on the part of him who made such sweeping accusations before the Manchester Chamber, rather than on the part of the surveyors.

The first point is—Was the bale, from which the piece of cloth was taken, mildewed? In proof that it was so, there is my own certificate, whose value it is not for me to estimate. There is also the certificate of Captain Dixon, a professional surveyor, to which I attach very great value. There are also the solemn declarations of the gentleman who manages the Piece Goods Department of the firm to which the goods were consigned, and of the Parsee salesman and two godown-keepers of the same firm, all of whom have had long experience in goods. The buyer of this particular bale also certifies that when he bought the goods they were mildewed.

The next point is—Was the piece of cloth, which was sent to England, in a mildewed state when it left Bombay? As evidence that it was so, I have the solemn declaration of the four persons just mentioned, who selected the piece from the damaged bale, and saw it packed previous to its transmission to England. Moreover, the fact of the piece having been sent home to support the claim for mildew is itself the best evidence of the existence of the damage when it left Bombay.

The next question is—Is it possible that a piece of cloth which was mildewed when it left Bombay could have lost all appearance of mildew on its arrival in England? In proof that such an occurrence is not only possible but not unusual, I produce quotations from letters which I have received from the highest authorities on the subject.

Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. writen to me thus:—"Cases have repeatedly occurred in which samples of goods known by ourselves to be mildewed, and certified to be so by surveyors, have on their arrival at home been found to show few or no traces of damage. We are able to lay our hands on individual instances of this, in some of which a considerable allowance had been necessary here."

Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co. write:—"We have on several occasions sent home sample pieces of cloth, which were undoubtedly badly damaged by mildew, for the inspection of our friends at home, and in many cases we have been informed that on the cloth being received by them, not a trace of the damage was to be found."

Mr. Henry Forman, who formerly managed the firm of Messrs. Leckie & Co., and is now the chief partner in Sir Charles Forbes & Co. in Bombay, writes:—"I have on several occasions sent home samples of goods which were found on unpacking to be extensively mildewed, but on their again reaching England were found to have recovered their original appearance, being free from marks of any kind that could be attributed to mildew."

I have no doubt that the evidence contained in these quotations could be corroborated by many firms in Bombay, but I think these letters are sufficient proof that mildewed cloth may recover a sound appearance.

What I have already written is sufficient to refute Mr. Ross's accusation against myself and Captain Dixon, and to show how rash and inconsiderate that gentleman was in making statements which he could not substantiate. But I shall go further, and narrate what did happen to the piece of cloth on its arrival in England. The goods had been guaranteed against mildew, and on seeing the piece of cloth sent home the guarantor refused to pay the claim. The piece of cloth was sent to the Chamber of Commerce, and at a gentleman's request "Mr. Slagg, junior, a clever amateur chemist and microscopist, examined the goods pretty carefully, though without any chemical analysis."

Mr. Ross stated categorically that a chemical analysis of the size used in making the cloth had been made. He also stated that the chemist had affirmed that the cloth was not mildewed and never was, and "contained no element of mildew." Now I have a copy of the chemist's letter, and after stating that the cloth is not mildewed, and that he does not think there is reason to suppose that it will become so, and that he can see no sporis or fungoid growths. and that the fibre is sound, he continues:—"I have not critically examined the merits of the size, but I don't think it appears in any way bad, and the quantity is not excessive. The slight mouldy smell may be due to a little extra damp; this would go away after short exposure." This is the report of the analytical chemist. A gentleman who saw the cloth writes:—"The piece smells awfully musty," It is evident therefore that although the fungoid growths had dried by exposure to the air, and had fallen off or been brushed off by the cloth passing through so many hands, and no traces of mildew were visible to the eye, there were still traces palpable to the sense of smell in this "slight mouldy smell which might be due to a little extra damp," as the chemist calls it; the "awfully musty smell" as another gentleman characterises it. On this point I quote again from Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.'s letter:—"Our Manchester friends, anxious to account for this strange circumstance (that is, mildewed goods appearing sound on their arrival in England) went fully into the matter, and consulted an eminent practical chemist on the point. The result of their investigation was that mildew is the growth of a vegetable fungus which thrives in damp, but which, when placed in a dry place or in a current of dry air crumbles away and leaves no visible trace." This reads like a commentary on the particular case under review.

I have now shown that, according to the evidence of seven persons, the bale was mildewed; according to the evidence of four persons the piece of cloth left Bombay in a mildewed state; according to the highest testimony it is not unusual for a piece of cloth which left Bombay in a mildewed state to arrive in England with no visible traces of mildew; according to the analytical chemist's letter, no critical examination of the merits of the size took place, and that the cloth had a mouldy smell, probably the result of extra damp; and according to another gentleman's testimony, the cloth smelt awfully musty. I think I need not prove more in order to vindicate the characters of Captain Dixon, who fully concurs in all I have written, and myself from the serious imputations of Mr. Malcolm Ross.

A. D. GRANT.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondents.*)

BELGAUM, 19th March.

The heat is now thoroughly come on us, and this station, so famed for cool atmosphere, is as hot as the most ardent could desire. There is much sickness amongst all classes, but the cattle disease diminishes. On Saturday the 26th Cameronians were reviewed. I doubt if any regiment in the service performs the bayonet exercise with greater precision. About a dozen young natives out in search of old copper-caps, and approaching disrespectfully close to the line, were thrown to earth in the most abject terror on getting a discharge in their faces.

Rumour has been telling us for the last six weeks that we are to be handed over to the Madras Government. The papers of that Presidency have passed compliments on the plan, but I am told that it is not coming to pass, at all events, this year; the *Deccan Herald*—that very efficient trumpeter—proclaimed the news some time ago, and people here really seem to consider that paper to be rather smart and well-informed as to particularly secret matters.

Shooting parties are going or gone into the districts. The best shots have started for Yellapoor, where Lord Edward St. Maur met his end a short time ago.

Punch announces the following piece of ecclesiastical intelligence:—"We have our usual authority to assert that, in the contemplated revision of the Prayer Book, it is proposed to substitute for the Psalter of Nicholas Brady and Nahum Tate, a new version of the Psalms by Alfred Tennyson and Robert Browning." Now we are condemned here, whenever we go to church, to submit to a most feeble selection from the poems of Tate and Brady. There appears to be no name given by the excellent compiler of the book, though there is some advice, a great number of texts, and some curious preface from which I draw that the compiler considers Tate and Brady's works to be in a manner the offspring of inspiration.

However these extracts—

No traveller that passes by
Vouchsafes a minute's stop,
To give it one kind look or crave
Heaven's blessing on the crop.

and

I'm like a pelican become,
That does in deserts mourn:
Or like an owl, that sits all day
On barren trees forlorn.

force me still to doubt, and more than ever think, that Anglo-Indians are about two centuries behind their English relatives.

SIND.

The telegraph line to Bombay has been working admirably of late. A few days ago one of the Kurrachee firms despatched a message to their house in Bombay 8 o'clock in the morning, and received a reply at 11 A. M. They forwarded another telegram the same day at 2 P. M., and received an answer at 10 P. M.—*Sindian, March* 17.

Mr. Ansley, a Solicitor of the Madras bar, is coming to join Mr. Anstey, whose name and doings in the high court have been the chief topic of the press and people for some months back. I am glad that the attacks upon the latter gentleman have resulted in absolutely nothing. The only journals that have written against him are the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Saturday Review*. The latter journal is edited by Mr Louis, of the local bar, and the public is somewhat surprised to find that he has made Mr. Anstey his chief subject for criticism.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Sindian.*

BENGAL.

We hear from Peshawur that the cause of the Jewaki Afreedees' disturbances was that the Sedoon Chiefs persuaded them to disturb the peace of the frontier, in consequence of the Sedoon Chiefs not having received rewards from Government for effectual services rendered to it by them. We further learn that Government has fixed a monthly allowance to the Chiefs, and that the Afreedees have ceased to disturb the peace of the country.—*Englishman, March* 16.

The heat in the Bhootan Dooars, we learn, is daily becoming quite unbearable, and the climate terribly unhealthy. The Bhooteahs themselves complain of the weather, and their Sirdars confess they are afraid to descend into the plains. The Meehees, a miserable and stunted race, seem to be the only people who can bear the fever-stricken climate of our new acquisitions.—*Hurkaru, March* 16.

A Proteus.—A short time before the 54th Regiment left for England, a man belonging to that corps, named George Ashton, who had been employed as a mess-writer at the officers' mess, was found, one fine evening, to be absent from roll call, and continued absent. In fact, "not to put too fine a point upon it," he deserted. Coeval with his disappearance, some jewellery, the property of a comrade in the regiment, vanished in a mysterious manner, and it was supposed with some degree of justice, and putting "that and that together," that Ashton "had been and took it." Search was made for the man, and for the valuables, but each continued *non est*, and the serjeant, who lost the glittering gew-gaws, had, as Dick Swiveller said, "to cross the briny" without them. Not long after the regiment had sailed, a gentleman be-ringed, be-chained, be-bearded and be-moustchaed, and with all the outward "means and applicances to boot" of a very fine gentleman, indeed, began to pervade the hotels and cafes of our city. He was "in the milingtary line," too, for he bore the name, style and title of Captain Hardy. He was no stranger in that hotel of the East, Great Eastern; "familiar in their mouths as Household Words," was his name among Spence's assistants; Mountain had his name in his books; Nunis gave him his best apartment when he called, and he was universally known to all around. He had a suburban retreat too; for did he not patronize that hotel at Garden Reach to some small purpose? He was a well dressed fascinating Captain; so he was; he affected foreign drinks He loved Curacoa and Maraschino, voted pegs vulgar, and ignored the existence of such honest men as Hennessy, Martell, and Exshaw of glorious memory. If any one ever suspected that Captain of drinking aerated waters, other than those of Seltzer, let them disabuse their minds of the suspicion, for, indeed, the Captain was innocent. He was a mighty billiard player, the rattle of the balls was unto his ear as the music of the spheres. He played well himself, knew the twists of every table in town, and could score more points off a break than we care to mention. It is upon record that this same Captain Hardy, on a certain night, met an officer of the 54th Regiment at the Great Eastern Hotel, who had been left behind for some cause or other, and being of an urbane and conciliating disposition he condescended, although a stranger to the gallant Captain, to play certain games with him; which, to his intense astonishment, and doubtless disgust, he lost. The Captain pocketed his gains with the same degree of coolness as he pocketed his ball, gave the young gentleman some good advice, his blessing, drank the wine of Champagne at his expense, and left him "alone in his glory." After a season, the Captain's visits to his whilom haunts became like "angels' visits, few and far between." What time the snuggeries resounded with laughter at the Captain's jokes he was in high favour with old and young. But when the change had overtaken the spirit of his dream, the dream was gone, the spell was broken. The place which had known him once, now knew him no more.

He gradually melted away from his old houses of call, and died out. Hotel-keepers mourned for him, and were exceedingly sorrowful. Tailors measured the length of his bill with an eye that had ceased to be keen. Shoemakers "remembered the gloves" not by Brian, the Brave, but of the enamelled boots wherewith the Captain had walked away. Jewellers thought with regret of the lustre of the brilliants, and the weight of the setting with which they had parted; and all mourned as with one voice and exclaimed "Ichabod! Ichabod! the Captain hath departed." Lapse of memory was the Captain's foible. All men have their foibles, and that was the Captain's.

We change the venue now, and weave into the thread of "our strange eventful history" one James Dudley Moncrieff, who at the Sessions of Her Majesty the Queen, holden in Calcutta on the 26th day of February last past, stood charged with stealing public money. The circumstances connected with the theft were base and disgraceful to an extraordinary degree. The prosecutor (to whom the prisoner was a perfect stranger) had shown him great kindness and attention while up-country, and by way of rewarding him, James Dudley Moncrieff had broken open a box, abstracted a key, opened another box, and stolen five hundred rupees of public money, of which two hundred were recovered. He was found guilty, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. A little bird has whispered to us that George Ashton, who disappeared before the 54th left, what time the jewels disappeared also; the dashing Captain Hardy, who played billiards so well; and James Dudley Moncrieff, who stole the money from his benefactor's box, are identical—*tria juncta in uno*. Who shall say after reading this narrative that truth is not strange—"stranger than fiction"? What a race this swindler might have run had he been at home? no one can deny him the possession of all the necessary qualifications to raise him to the very top and pinnacle of that profession which is, strange to say, at a premium in most countries, and most of all, in England, where gullibility is ladled out with an unsparing hand, and no questions asked. —*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

There has been a most curious and rather clever fraud perpetrated at this place. Some weeks ago two natives, one called Chuggun or Chukkan Lall, and the other nick-named Janni, who, it turns out, is a noted "budmash" from Calcutta, went to Hussun Khan's hotel, where Chuggun Lall told the hotel-keeper that his friend was a rich Nawab who was come here to start a bank, and a great deal more of the same kind. Upon this recommendation Hussun Khan took them in and supplied them with lodging and board, and advanced them a considerable sum of money. The "Nawab" lived in great style, gave "nautches" &c., all at Hussun Khan's expense. He was thoroughly deceived. Among other tricks Chuggun Lall had a chupprassee decked out with a badge with the name of a bank engraved upon it. By and bye the two adventurers persuaded Hussun Khan to let them have a great number of carriages and horses, with which they set out accompanied by a *posse* of chuprassees and retainers to Dholpore. A suspicious circumstance here occurred, for one of Hussun Khan's servants sent word to his master that all was not right, for that Chuggun Lall had told them, when asked whose servants they were, to say his, Chuggun Lall's, and not Hussun Khan's.

The old gentleman's suspicions being at last fairly aroused, he started for Dholpore, where he found the two adventurers with all the "sawari."

To make a long story short, after a great deal of trouble, Hussun Khan recovered his property and brought it back to Agra, where he laid a complaint before the magistrate, and a warrant having been issued Chuggun Lall was arrested at Gwalior, and is now in confinement here awaiting trial. The other rascal absconded at Dholpore, where it is supposed he has friends.

Now will our readers believe it? This man Chuggan Lall is the man upon whose statement Mr. Pollock and Mr. Batten sent in the charges against Captain Harward, for which he has been under arrest nearly three months. The man himself was at first confined on the charge of having the arms in his possession, and it was he who endeavoured to criminate Captain Harward to save himself. He was also, as it is perfectly well known, imprisoned for a year or two years at Jeypore in 1857 for swindling. He went there and passed himself off as an Agent from the Government come to raise troops, and got we hear a lac of rupees advanced to him, yet this man's testimony was believed by the civilians, while Captain Harward's was not!

Certainly Government treat their own tried officers well!—*Delhi Gazette, March* 17.

JAPAN.

THE GREAT FIRE IN YEDO.

We recorded a disastrous fire in Yedo, which had destroyed almost the whole of a suburb of the capital. We have since ascertained that we did not, then, overstate the destruction of property and understated the loss of life: we have learnt that at least 150 people fell victims to the fire. A very large number of persons have been thrown out of employment by this calamity, and much distress has been its immediate result: the price of provisions and clothing has risen, and agitators of the anti-foreign party, never inactive, have opportunity of so inflaming the popular mind that it is said to be unsafe for Europeans to be seen in the streets of Yedo. A number of independent armed men (here known as *lonins*, a term which may be interpreted "masterless men") assembled lately, it is said, before the new temporary legation, which is being built for the English minister, and challenged the Tycoon's people inside to come out and fight with them. The contemplation of such an event is more interesting to the antiquarian or to the student of feudal history than to the peaceful trade of the nineteenth century.

An European eyewitness of the state of the quarter which suffered confirms in all particulars the account of our Japanese reporter given in the last *Overland Mail*. The outer gate of the temple of Osaksa is destroyed, and a pagoda in the enclosure blackened with the smoke. A curious proof of the value of the mud fireproof godowns which the Japanese build so well, is found in the fact that the blackened ruins of the burnt town, extending over a space more than twice the size of Yokohama, are studded with the little white firepcof safes which apparently were *inside* each house of any importance, hardly even blackened by the flames: probably the outside surfaces being brought to a white heat threw off the smoke and soot.

One might ask with the French satirist in examining the causes of the calamity,—what was *her* name? To a woman's jealousy, the Japanese in Yedo say, is to be attributed this disastrous fire. A Niphon fair one, having been forsaken by her lover for a more advantageous match, deliberately, it is said, set fire to the bridegroom's house on the wedding night. As she then proceeded to fire the house of the *fiancee's* father in another street, her successful rival, on rushing from her flaming bridal couch, found nothing but ashes when she reached her former house. Such is the *on dit* in the capital. A serious accident, likely to give some trouble, occurred during the fire. One of the Tycoon's aides-de-camp, while galloping through the press with orders was cut down by some of the men of a fire brigade whom he had upset. The affair has produced some sensation, as the family of the man are seeking for redress.—*Japan Times Overland Mail, Feb.* 14.

EXTRACTS FROM A HIMALAYAN JOURNAL.

The Rotang Pass.

(*From the Friend of India, March* 15.)

Who that has visited the cities of Europe, has not felt the sudden sensation of repose and solemnity, when he has passed from the noise and glare of the streets into the silence of the cathedral? For our continental neighbours do not think that to keep their churches and cathedrals barred from all access during the week is necessary to the sacredness of their character. They do not think that religion is only for Sundays. The door stands always open, inviting the passer-by to escape from tumult to repose, from triviality to grandeur, from the street and the market and all the business and environment of our mortal life, to contemplate that which speaks to us solely of the life which is immortal. But more striking than this is the sudden transition, when travelling in the Himalayas, you lift the canvass of your tent early in the morning, and step out from the darkness into the dawn among the mountains. It reminds us of another transition when the veil of life shall be lifted and we shall pass from the narrow boundaries of Time into the limitless spaces of Eternity. For you raise the curtain of your tent and suddenly step from darkness into the midst of inconceivable splendours. The mountains loom large and indistinct in the pale pure light, massive and grand in their majesty, and yet refined into delicatest beauty by the soft transparent veil of blue vapour which wreathes itself around their storm-worn fronts. Above them the white snow peaks are seen clear and distinct in the thin air of those far off regions, the spires and minarets of nature's vast cathedral. Beneath your feet, and beneath the dark shade of the pine forests, the grass and the mountain flowers are sparkling with points of dew. To your right a deep and narrow ravine stretches away into the heart of the mountains, its steep sides clothed with the bright green foliage of the birch and the hazel, narrowing in beautiful perspective until its vista is bounded by a dome of pure white snow. Far away on the eastern horizon the red glow of dawn seems to rest like an altar upon the mountain summits, and above it, up to the zenith of the overhanging vault, spreads a purple flush of faint colour, in the midst of which hangs the silver lamp of the Morning Star.

Such a scene I witnessed on the morning I ascended the Rotang Pass. It leads from the valley of Kulu into the Buddhist country of Lahoul, and across it was to have passed the road designed by Lord Dalhousie to connect the plains of Hindostan with Ladak and Tibet. After leaving Dhurumsala and passing through Chumba and Kulu it was to have been carried over the Rotang Pass, across the Chenab, and down its right bank as far as the junction of the Padur river, where it would have turned to the right and reached Ladak by crossing the Bara Lacha Pass. There would thus have been an easy communication between India, the countries which supply the shawl wool, and Yarkund, from which there is a direct route to China. Had this useful enterprise not been stopped we should have been able to establish free trade with Ladak and Tibet, and probably at no very long period have obtained that great desideratum (which we hear the French are now trying for) of an overland route to China from India traversible by Europeans. The road was to have been made passable for two-wheeled carts, and troops might have been marched from Dhurumsala to Leh with all their commissariat and baggage in less than six weeks. Nothing could be imagined of greater service to the health of a regiment than such a march with a short residence in Ladak at the end of it, where the men would neither be cooped up with nothing to do as they are in our hill stations, nor exposed to the evils of a climate where for about six weeks they are wrapped up in a wet blanket of fog and mist. Although Ladak belongs to the Maharajah of Cashmere, it is to be remembered that he did not receive it from us, but simply took possession of it, nor did we ever enter into any treaty regarding it. When I crossed the Rotang Pass in 1863 the road was progressing rapidly, it was nearly completed as far as Holka, which is at the foot of the first steep ascent. I passed a very pleasant day there with Mr. Elwes, the Engineer, who was very sanguine of the undertaking which we little thought was to be so soon brought to an untimely end by a parsimonious and short-sighted policy.

The first part of the ascent after leaving Ralha is so steep that for more than half a mile there are steps cut in the mountain side up which you climb with some difficulty. There is also a snow slope to be crossed in which it is necessary to cut steps. After surmounting these difficulties, I arrived at Lena Singh's huts which are the remains of the encampment of that unfortunate General of Runjeet Singh, who, with his detachment, was lost here in the snow, having attempted to cross over too late in the year. He was on his way to assist Nyarowar Singh, who after ravaging Ladak perished with his army, in returning from the pursuit of the fugitives, through the fearful passes of the Karakorum mountains. After leaving the huts there are two routes by which the Pass can be crossed—the upper and the lower. The former is the shorter, but is open only from July to October. The latter descends into a sort of basin or amphitheatre surrounded by snow covered peaks in which there is a small lake, where the Beas river rises. As I descended into the hollow the aspect of the mountain became more lovely and sublime. The green slopes of the Kulu valley, which I had seen on my way up, lying far beneath my feet, with the Beas like a silver thread winding through them, had disappeared. The pine forests were no longer visible, and we had left behind us the last traces of the birch and the rhododendron, which grow at a greater height than any other of the ordinary Himalayan trees and shrubs. All communication with the lower world seemed to be cut off, and the wonders of the mountain region began to unfold themselves before me. Were it possible to pay a visit to one of the other worlds probably nothing much more unlike our earth would meet our view. After ascending a long and toilsome slope of snow out of the hollow, I saw the pass itself in all its stern magnificent beauty stretching out before me—a broad pavement of smooth, almost untrodden snow, between a succession of snow-covered peaks whose summits seemed to pierce the depths of the intensely dark blue sky above me. At some distance in front I observed what appeared to be two huge boulders lying close together, from whence I imagined that I should at last see over the crest of the pass into the country beyond. As I approached they grew larger and larger, and yet appeared to recede further apart from each other. I ceased to look at them for a few moments, and when I next raised my eyes, I had reached the summit of the pass, and the two boulders were two mountain summits, miles apart from each other, far away in the country of Lahoul. Beneath me, as far as the eye could travel in the thin mountain air, an endless succession of snow-covered peaks and mountain ranges with glaciers winding beneath them, all locked in death-like silence of eternal frost, bounded on the far distant horizon by the solemn spire-like peaks of the furthest range of the Himalayas.

How forcibly does such a scene impress us with a sense of the littleness and the greatness of man—the littleness of his present life, the greatness of his destiny. He can comprehend the beauty and the majesty of the everlasting mountains, he can reason of their structure and formation, he can receive from them intimations of his Creator and his own eternity. Yet how frail and fleeting is his prerent life in the presence of those sublime monuments of departed Time, whose avalanches have fallen, and whose glaciers renewed and melted ages before the Mammoth and the Mastodon roamed through the Doon and the Sewaliks! What changes and vicissitudes! What scenes of alternate beauty and terror have these ancient snow peaks beheld unregarding! Over them how many storms have broken, shrouding them in mist and darkness. How often has the lightning played familiarly round their lowly summits and the thunder roared and the glacier winds moaned through their narrow passes! And what scenes of calm beauty have they not witnessed! How many an evening have the soft sunset clouds wreathed around them their brief and fading beauty and flushed their pale snows with colour, and the light of Heaven lost itself on their highest peaks, while the earth lay veiled in twilight at their feet, as they smiled back a calm farewell to the departing day. Is not their life a type of the life of man, like that strange something within him which survives the storms of fate, the bitter disappointments and the dark sorrows of life and the joy which illumined and the love which hallowed it?

> "The death of friendship, love, youth, all that is,
> Except mere breath."

Here amid the old foundations of the earth, we seem to receive whispered and imperfect answers to our questionings of life and her secret, like echoes from the furthest shores of time caught up and transmitted by those spirit-like eternal peaks. In their solemn presence our finite conceptions of life and its manifold contradictions sink into insignificance, and from the silent snow pinnacles, out of the depths of the blue Heaven, in the ancient music of the glacier winds' solemn tones, as of some deep unearthly music, speak to us, of the eternity which baffles comprehension, of the peace which passeth understanding, of the Divine Love of which even we, poor dwellers in time, may see a faint and an imperfect type in our human love, which brightens with the light it borrows from another world our pathway to the eternal shores.

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CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

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The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d	
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1 do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11½d.	

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Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	„
„ 6 „	5	„
„ 12 „	7	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

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The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

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On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

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Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

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Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

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FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s. 1d.
4 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0¼d.
2 do.	do.	2s. 0⅛d.
1 month's	do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Demand on Bank of England		2s.
On Ireland and Scotland		1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	3	per cent.
„ „ 6	5	„
„ „ 12	6	„

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1⅛d.	per Rupee.	
„ 4 do.	2s. 1d.	„	
„ 3 do.	2s. 0⅜d.	„	
„ 2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	„	
„ 1 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	„	
On demand do.	2s. 0⅛d.	„	
On Scotland / On Ireland do.	2s. 0¼d.	„	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	2s. 0¼d.		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 3 „ 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 1d.	„
3 do.	at 2s. 0 13/16d.	„
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
1 do.	at 2s. 0 7/16d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0¼d.	„

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 28th February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
„	4 „	2s. 0¾d.	„
„	3 „	2s. 0½d.	„
„	1 „	2s. 0¼d.	„
„	on Demand	2s. 0⅛d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		2s. 0d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.		1s. 11⅞d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „
„ 12 „ 6 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 40,000 *Shares of £25 each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE —64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1d.	per rupee.
4 „	2s. 0⅞d.	„
3 „	2s. 0¾d.	„
2 „	2s. 0½d.	„
1 „	2s. 0¼d.	„
On Demand	2s. 0d.	„

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना ब्यांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Iggulden } Managers.
H. G. Seaman, }
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain	4	per cent.
3 „	5	„
6 „	6	„
12 „	8	„

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्याक अफ हीदुस्टान, चना, अंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq, W.S., 39 Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months' notice of withdrawal	6	per cent. per annum.		
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.	
„ 4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s.	0⅜d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
„ On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) *in* 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
Do.	On Demand		1s. 10⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Important to Everybody.—For more than thirty years these remedies have been ranked before all curative agents, for the all-sufficient rea or that they never can be wrongly used in either external or internal diseases. Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed on the throat and chest in sore throat, enlarged glands, chronic cough, and wheezings. In common catarrh and influenza, the Ointment, well rubbed upon the walls of the chest, aided by a few dozes of the Pills, soon effects a cure. The same treatment, judiciously followed up removes diptheria, astahma, broncitis, pleurisy, and prevents the deep inflammation resulting in abscess or ulceration, so apt to ensue when throat or chest complaints are neglected.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3	at 2s. 0¾d.	„
Do. „ Demand		
Do. Scotland „	2s. 0¼d.	
Do. Ireland „		

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2	per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3	„ „
Do. 6 „	4	„ „
Do. 12 „	5	„ „

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 *shares of Ten Pounds each.*

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s. 1d.	per rupee.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
2 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
1 do.	do.	2s. 0⅜d	„
Demand.		2s. 0d.	„

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ 8 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બાંબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase to Rs.* 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE, WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares. of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months............ 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „ „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows.—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	„ 15	„
Do Do	„ 13	„
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	„ 38	„
PORT (Carbonell's)	„ 32	„
SHERRY do.	„ 32	„
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases	„ 30	„
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	„ 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	„ 30	„

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	„
„ „ 2 „ pts.	14	„
Old Tom	Rs. 20	„

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
1st September 1865.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	[illegible]
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	28
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port. Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 29th May 1865.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, an OFFICE in No. 16, Meadow Street. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, at Poona, from the 1st of June next, a commodious BUNGALOW, near the Railway Station, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY. Apply to M. S. MOSES.

TO LET, from the 1st May next, on Malabar Hill, a commodious BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of Colonel Barr. Apply to M. S. MOSES.

THREE HOUSES TO LET at Middle Colaba. For further particulars apply to
No. 33, Middle Colaba, K. R. COLAH.
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the large HOUSE and PREMISES situated at Colaba, at present occupied by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq. Apply to GEORGE WHITLEY, Secretaries, Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
7th March 1866.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonia. For particular apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India.*

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, the commodious OFFICES and GODOWNS now occupied by Messrs. Stevens Bros., in Rampart Row. Applications to be made to the COMMERCIAL BANK.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

OFFICES AND GODOWNS TO LET, the PREMISES at 4, Hornby Row, lately occupied by the National Bank of India (Limited). Apply to the Agent, National Bank of India (Limited).
9, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in the Fort, No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) 1st and 3rd Floor of the HOUSE in No. 9, Hornby Row, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), several (small and large) HOUSES, in different localities, viz:—Colaba, Byculla, Mazagon, Chinchpoogly, Grant and Falkland Roads. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO LET, the DWELLING HOUSE situated at Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Apollo Street, Fort.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, an airy and commodious Upper Storey BUNGALOW, with Outhouses, situated at Back Bay, near the Marine Lines, and now occupied by Messrs. J. and W. Watson & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. M. E Meherjee & Co., No. 2, Forbes Street.
SORABJEE PALLONJEE MEHERJEE.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company	£185,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major J. B. Johnstone, Esq., M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	31	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Brace Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.
Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*
JUST TO HAND,
A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.
Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at Akolah, Berar, the property of a Gentleman—a very commodious pucka-built BUNGALOW, containing a large drawing-room, dining-room, dressing and bed-rooms, bath-rooms, store-room, matey's room, and extensive verandah, with an extensive range of substantially built out-houses, consisting of stables, coach-houses, bullock shed, poultry and fowl houses, store-room and cook-room—with a spacious court yard and cistern, with a sweet water well in the compound. The whole occupying about nine acres of land.

Plans of the dwelling-houses, together with those of the out-houses &c., may be seen, and all particulars ascertained, on applying at the Office of the undersigned.
M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February 1866. 2, Forbes Street, Fort.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS, —Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal,* from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

	Rs.	
The Competition-Wallah. By G. O. Trevelyan...	4	8
Humorous Poems. By Oliver Wendell Holmes ...	1	8
Captain Gronow's Last Recollections, &c ...	3	12
English Travellers and Italian Brigands; a Narrative of Capture and Captivity. 2 vols. By W. J. C. Moens...	15	12
The Horse. By W. Youatt. With a Treatise on Draught New revised and enlarged edition, 1866. By W. Watson, M. R. C. V. S....	10	0
The Treasury of Botany: a Popular Dictionary of the Vegetable Kingdom, &c. 2 vols. Illustrated. By John Lindley and Thos. Moore. ...	15	0
The Statesman's Year Book for 1866. ...	8	0
The Song Book. Words and Tunes from the best Poets and Musicians. Selected and arranged by John Hullah, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, London. ...	3	12
Bhootan and the Story of the Dooar War, &c. &c. By Dr. Rennie, 20th Hussars...	9	0
Notes on Cholera; its Nature and Treatment. By G. Johnson, M. D. ...	2	12
The Sunny South; or the Battle on the Bosphorus...	1	8
The History and Principles of Banking; the Laws of the Currency, &c. By the late J. W. Gilbart, F. R. S., (vol. 4 of the Series)...	10	8
Ten Years in Sarawak. 2 vols. By C. Brooke, Tuan Muda. With an introduction by H. H. the Rajah Sir Jas. Brooke ...	18	12
A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe on Rivers and Lakes of Europe. By J. Macgregor, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge ...	3	12
Beppo the Conscript. By T. A. Trollope ...	1	8
Castaway on the Auckland Isles: a Narrative of the Wreck of the *Grafton,* and of the Escape of the Crew after twenty months' suffering. From the Private Journal of Captain T. Musgrave. With some account of the Aucklands, by J. J. Shillinglaw ...	3	12
London Labour. &c. Vol. 3—Condition and Earnings of Those that Will Work, Cannot Work, and Will Not Work. By H. Mayhew ...	3	8
Carpenter's New Naval and Military Song Book ...	2	0
Ditto separate, in paper boards. Each ...	0	12
Debrett's Peerage for 1866. Illustrated ...	5	4
———— Baronetage, Knightage, and House of Commons for 1866. Illustrated ...	5	4
The [illegible] Ticket. By Sam Slick ...	1	8
A Practical Guide for British Shipmasters to United States Ports. By P. Edwards, H. M. Vice-Consul at New York ...	6	8
Scott's Bride of Lammermoor. 2 vols. Illustrated...	7	0
Hart's Annual Royal Army List for 1866. ...	15	12
Livingstone's The Zambesi and its Tributaries, &c ..	15	12
Recreations of a Country Parson. First Series. Illustd.	9	8
Timbs's Club Life in London. 2 vols. ...	15	12
Dr Rennie's Peking and the Pekingese. 2 vols. ...	18	0
Smith's Wealth of Nations. By J. R. McCulloch. ...	12	0
Essays and Sketches. By Cuthbert [illegible] ...	5	12
Adventures of Don Quixote de la Mancha. With 100 illustrations by A. [illegible] engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. Elegantly bound and gilt. ...	9	8
Letts's Scribbling Diary, No. [illegible] interleaved blotting paper ...	2	0
Letts's Scribbling Diary, No. [illegible] interleaved blotting paper ...	1	8
Letts's Scribbling Diary, No. [illegible] interleaved blotting paper ...	1	12
Letts's Scribbling Diary, No. 34, interleaved blotting paper ...	1	4
Photographic News Almanac, 1866. ...	0	12
Christy Minstrels' Songs. Complete in 1 vol. ...	8	4
Sir W. Scott's Quentin Durward, Ivanhoe, and Kenilworth. Each ...	[illegible]	12
Beeton's Book of Jokes ...	0	12
Smith's Common Words with Curious Derivations...	2	12
Artemus Ward: his Book ...	0	12
[illegible] among the Mormons ...	0	12
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures ...	0	12
Bow Bells' Vol. [illegible] Series ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illustrated London News. Vol. 47, July to Dec. ...	14	8
———— Times, Vol. 7, July to Dec. ...	10	0
The Works of Shakespeare. Crown edn ...	3	0
Cowper's Poetical Works. Illustrated by H. Cameron ...	8	12
Wordsworth's ditto. Illustrated by K. Halswelle...	8	12
Byron's ditto. Illustrated...	8	12

15th March, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

USEFUL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	
Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code	14	8
Williams's The Indian Insolvent Act ...	5	0
Hazelgrove's Vocabulary of Names of Military Stores, &c. ...	3	0
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs (The best book extant on Diseases of Horses in India, and their Treatment) ...	12	8
Hull on Coffee Cultivation in India ...	6	0
Shortt on ditto ditto ...	4	8
Hints on ditto (from Bombay Miscellany.)...	1	0
The Planter's Manual ...	3	8
Tea Cultivation in India ...	3	8
A Guide to Mahabuleshwar ...	2	0
A Pocket Ready Reckoner, for calculating Wages and Exchanges ...	4	8

15th March 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

LUND'S EVER-POINTED PENCILS, with Patent Screw Slide, and sufficient lead to last a year.

Small size for waistcoat pocket	Rs. 1	0
Large size for desk or writing table	„ 1	8
Boxes of leads for replenishing the Pencils	„ 1	0

*** Up-country constituents will please send Postage Stamps for the amount, and 2 annas extra for postage of pencil.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE ART OF MAKING COFFEE AND TEA.—LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC MACHINE will make instantaneously from 1 to 100,000 cups, with a saving of 50 per cent. in a novel, simple, expeditious, economic, elegant, and scientific manner; universally adopted in England and France as used at the House of Commons; the Clubs (the Reform, Conservative, Gresham, Law, etc. etc.) the London Tavern; Cremorne; the St. James; the London Crystal Palace; and most of the large establishments in the Metropolis.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"M. LOYSEL's Machine for making either Tea or Coffee is justly considered as one of the most complete inventions of its kind. No large public building, such as barracks, hospitals, prisons, &c., should be without it.—*The Times, April* 14*th,* 1857.

"THE Emperor has this day paid another visit to the 'Palais de l'Industrie,' which has been marked by an incident full of interest. His Majesty had remarked the apparatus 'Percolateur,' by means of which M. LOYSEL, civil engineer, can produce 2,000 cups per hour. The inventor took the liberty of offering a cup of the Coffee to his Majesty, who found it excellent, and deigned to converse with M. LOYSEL, with great attention, on this admirable invention.—*Le Pays, Journal de l'Empire, July* 19*th,* 1856.

"LOYSEL's Coffee Machine is well worthy of notice, from its great domestic utility; it is quite new to England, but in great vogue in France. It is at once simple and ingenious and its efficacy is tested by the excellent Coffee made by it."—*The Daily News, April* 14*th,* 1857.

"LOYSEL's Patent Machine has long been used both at the Crystal Palace and in Paris; it can make an almost incredible quantity of excellent Coffee or Tea in a few minutes."—*The Morning Herald, April* 13*th,* 1857.

The Patent Hydrostatic Urn can be used with the same success for making both Coffee and Tea, but it is necessary to use separate Urns, one for Coffee, another for Tea.

LIST OF PRICES.—*For Cash Prepayment.*

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint, Extra strong, with measure	Rs. 10
To hold two Pints, with measure, and Extra strong	„ 13
To hold three Pints, Extra strong and ornamented.	„ 17
To hold four Pints, with measure	„ 23
To hold six Pints, ornamented handles and filter	„ 31

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver Plated Lever Tap, superior make and very handsome.—

To hold one Pint, Superior	Rs. 24
To hold two Pints, New model Extra finish	„ 28
To hold three Pints	„ 35

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article. The quality of this metal is hard, and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint, New model Extra funnel	Rs. 22
To hold two Pints, Superior Improved Pattern	„ 30
To hold four Pints, Double filters	„ 24

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use—

To hold one Pint, Elegantly ornamented	Rs. 35
To hold two Pints	„ 40
Do. Superior	„ 45
To hold four Pints with double filters, etc., very handsomely finished	„ 65

N. B.—The two last named Urns are well adapted for prizes among Sporting Gentlemen.

The demand for these Urns being very great, one particular kind may be unavoidably out of stock; in consequence Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. would feel obliged by constituents kindly stating if an approximate pattern or size to those ordered would be satisfactory. SOUNDY & Co.,
General Importers and Agents.
7 & 8, Rampart Row, Bombay.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following — from

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co. and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.— Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 27th instant—
70 Dozen best Vermouth.
4 Cases Table Salt.

A quantity of Blackwood Furniture, handsome Mirrors, Trichinopoly and China Cigars and Cheroots, Treasure Chest, &c.

Ex "PLANET."

Now landing and will shortly be exposed for sale, an invoice of superior Brown Holland, Drill, Flannel, Drab Hats, Alma and Navy Caps, French Peak Braided Caps and Corded Bands, Cloth Balmorals, Tweed, and Blue Velvet Caps, Black and Corded Band Caps, Westend Felt Hats, Mixed Tweed Hats, Regent Ties, Brother Sam Scarfs, Wool Shirts, Washing Ties, Eurekas, Roman Scarfs, Seamless ½ Hose, Linen Collars, Parasols, Sun Shades, assorted Pekin's Carriage Sun Shades, Paper Collars, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

Extensive Brick Fields with Machinery and Buildings, now on the ground situated at Salsette, well worth the attention of Contractors and Building Companies. For particulars as to conditions of sale &c., apply to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies by Sprague, of Finsbury, London.

One handsome Cottage Piano, with all the latest improvements, by the same maker.

One Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Messrs. Ivory and Prangly, sole makers of the Patent Grand Lever Key.

A few dozens Firth and Sturdey's Brandy, highly recommended.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

12 Bales Grey Madapollams.
10 „ „ Longcloths.
15 „ „ Jacconets.
10 „ „ T. Cloth.
9 Cases T Red Scarfs.
7 „ Grey and White Dhoties.
7 Bales Mule and Water Twist.
3 „ T Red Twist.
3 Cases Nutmegs.

On account of the first purchaser Hassum Khukee & Co.:—
5 Cases superb Cut Glass, Crystal Table Lamps.
On account of first purchaser:—
39 Iron Folding Bedsteads.
2 Cases Honey Comb Sponge.
3 „ Fine small Turkey Sponge.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable piece of Land, admeasuring 17,064 square yards or thereabouts, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Byculla, and adjoining the Clarendon Hotel, together with two partially erected pucka-built mansions thereon.

The Houses upon this property are most substantially built of the best Masonry and Teakwood, and can be inspected at any time.

For all further particulars and terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "JEDDO."

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Bombay, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Iron Steamer *Jeddo,* 1,632 tons gross register, as she lies on Chowl Kadoo, with such as Cargo, Machinery, Fittings, Spars, &c. She is comparatively a new vessel, having been built at Birkenhead, by John Laird, in 1859.

N. B.—A deposit of 50 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid immediately after the sale, and the balance on the day following. For all other particulars, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of Dadabhoy Manockjee Vucha, the Mortgagee, on account of Mohamed bin Abdoola Furray, the Mortgager.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a piece of ground situate near Camateepoora, on the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 30,000 square feet, or thereabouts, bound d on the north by the property of Mr. Tanner, south by the Foras Road, east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomreegur, and west by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywada.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short [illegible] from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.

2 Beautiful Miniature, Drawing-room Billiard Table with Cues, marking Board, and complete, from a first class maker.

Bombay, 23rd March 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Munsookbhoy Boggoobhoy.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at the Share Bazaar, at 2 o'clock P. M, 2 Shares, Nos. 518 and 519, of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company, on account and risk of Chottabhoy Mottychund.

TERMS—CASH.

FOR SALE.

A very handsome half English and half Kattywar Mare, rising 5 years old, height 15, the property of an Officer left the Presidency. For price and other particulars apply to

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th March 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 16, Forbes Street.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

Few Bales of Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams and Dhoties, &c.

Also, on account and risk of Luxmedass Jairam:—
B A
H 903 and 904—2 Cases T. Red Cambrics, containing 100 Pieces.

On account and risk of Mohonlall Outumram:—
D | D 143, 145, 148 and 149—4 Bales Grey Shirtings, 9 lb., 50 inches.

On account and risk of Thucker Mudun Ghella:—
C J and Co. 133, 134 and 135—3 Cases 300 Pieces of Chintz.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BROUGHAM AND HORSE, &c, AT NEXT DOOR TO P. AND O. COMPANY'S OLD DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of W. NEWELL, Esq. (proceeding to Europe); the same consisting of Glass and Crockery, Set of Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Toast Racks, Spoons and Forks, Knives, &c, and the Furniture well-seasoned carved Blackwood, such as Circular Dining Tables, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, folding and single Screens, American Clock, Plated single and three light Hanging Argand Lamps, Open-worked Drawing-room Table and Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Pier and Side Tables, Teapoys, Rocking Chairs, Rich Brussels Carpets, first-rate Engravings in Rosewood and other Frames, a magnificent Camphor wood Chest of Drawers with Book Case (made to order), a double-barrelled Gun in case, by R. Leonard, Blackwood carved 4-post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Chests of Drawers, Camp and Child's Cots, an Iron Stove with Utensils complete, a few Books, Nautical Instruments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles.

AT 1 P. M.
(If not previously disposed of),

An English-built double-seated Circular Front Glass Brougham, by "S. Marks," London, with a very fast Bay young Arab Horse (4 years old), and a set of Plated Mounted Harness, Stable Gear, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days previous to the day of sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, PIANOFORTE, &c., AT MALABAR HILL, (BEHIND THE MALABAR CASTLE.)

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Square Pianofortes, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of Col. J. A. BALLARD, R. E., and also the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

The full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd March 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, 2 Cases of English Brass and Iron Wire Bird Cages of sizes, a new Mahogany Photographic Camera 10 by 8, a new Portrait Case for full size, by Voightlander and Sons, Opera Glasses, Ladies' Companions and Glove Cases, Tea Caddies, Telescopes, &c., &c.

By order of the Official Assignee.
1 Timber Sawing Machine.

An invoice of best Electro-plated Ware, consisting of Basket Pattern Cruet and Egg Frames, Soy Pickle Cruet and Liqueur Frames with rich Cut Bottles, Soy Waggons, a set of Salt Buckets, &c, set of 4 Salt Cellars, fitted in Morocco cases, Cases Plated, Ivory, and Mother-o'pearl handled Fruit Knives and Forks, Do. do. Fish Carvers and Children's Spoons, &c., fitted in cases, Grape Scissors, Crumb Brushes, Cigar Lighter, Claret Jugs, Hock Bottle, Card, Cake, Bread and Fruit Baskets, Water Jug, Spittoon, Teapot Stands, Quart and Pint Cups, Goblet, Butter Pots, 12, 14 and 16 inches Tea Trays, Centre Pieces, Breakfast Racks and Companions, Toast Racks, Sugar Basket, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.

7 Bales 68 Reams Casing Paper.
20 „ 40 „ Glazed Parcelling do.
Part of a bale 20 Reams Blue Paper.
8 Bales 84 Reams Marble Casing do.
AT 1 P. M
Any other Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT BREACH CANDY, OPPOSITE TO MAHALUXMEE TEMPLE

On MONDAY next, the 26th inst, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Breach Candy, opposite to Mahaluxmee Temple, the valuable Household Furniture, &c, of W. LAMB, Esq.; the same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, neat Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, handsome Plated Dish Covers, Hot-water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Liqueur, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, set of Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Butter-pot, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery &c.; elegantly Carved Blackwood well seasoned Furniture, such as Circular, Sofa, Pier, Card, Dining, Writing, and other Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Conversation Couches, Easy, Priedieu, Rocking, Dining, and Drawing-room Chairs, Book-Stands, Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, carved four-post Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, rich Table Ornaments and Vases, Carpets, single and centre Hanging Argand Lamps with drops, splendid double-barrelled Gun and Rifles in case, by "Williams and Powell," Bed-room and Dressing-room Furniture, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BROUGHAM, HORSE, &c, IN LOVE LANE, MAZAGON, BEHIND PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL.

On TUESDAY next, the 27th inst., at 12 noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence as above, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, Brougham, Horse, &c., of a Gentleman (changing his residence); the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, best Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Tea Set, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Salvers, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., elaborately Carved Blackwood Furniture of the best description, such as Conversation Couches, Easy, Priedieu, Drawing room, and other Chairs, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Pier, Circular, Dining and other Tables, large four-post and other Bedsteads, Presses, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Cheval Glass, Carpets, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, rich Table Ornaments and Vases, a large Treasure Chest, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome Brougham, with a good serviceable strong fast-going Horse and Harness complete.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from To-morrow, Saturday, the 24th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT THE WESTFIELD, BREACH CANDY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co have been honoured with instructions to submit to Public Auction, on or about the 20th of April next, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of the Hon'ble SIR MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Chief Justice, (proceeding to Europe), at his residence, Westfield, Breach Candy.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The Yacht *Challenge,* the property of the late Spencer Compton, Esquire. For particulars and price, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A very elegant boat-shaped double-seated Open Carriage, by Thorn of London, with a set of best silver plated double Harness, both nearly new, and a pair of young high caste Grey Arab Horses, nearly 15 hands. Price for the whole turn-out Rs. 4,000. To be seen by giving a day's notice.

A handsome high-caste Chesnut Arab Horse, height 14 hands, age 7 years, believed to be perfectly sound, is suitable for either a Gentleman or Lady, and free from any kind of vice. Price Rs. 1,000.

A quantity of Agricultural Instruments, to be sold cheap to close account, consisting of Noiseless Winnowers, Patent Screens, &c.

One Sociable, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete. To be seen on three hours' notice.

A Palanquin-shaped Office Shigram with Grey Horse and Harness complete. Can be seen at a day's previous notice.

FOR SALE ON MATHERAN HILL.—A first-rate new Pucka-built Bungalow. Apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.—A first rate newly-built House at Poona. For further particulars apply to
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

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